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Hitler Calls Italy to Confer and Summons Reichstag; Britain Notifies Ships U-Boats Will Give No Warning

Britain Says U-Boats Won't Warn Liners

OCT 1 1939

German Radio Quoted as Classing British Merchantmen as Warships

By The Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The British Admiralty said tonight that the German radio had broadcast an announcement that Germany now would consider every vessel of the British merchant navy as a "warship."

The Admiralty said it interpreted this as a possible indication of "an immediate change of policy in German submarine warfare."

An announcement by the British Ministry of Information said:

"The following message has been promulgated to all British merchant ships by the Admiralty:

"The following has been received by German broadcast this evening:

"Several German submarines have been attacked by British merchant ships in the last few days.

"Hitherto, the German wireless asserts, 'German submarines have observed international laws by always warning merchant ships before attacking them. Now, however, Germany will have to retaliate by regarding every vessel of the British merchant navy as a warship.'"

"While the above, of course, is entirely untrue, it may indicate an immediate change of policy in German submarine warfare and you

should be prepared to meet it." (There was no immediate confirmation from Berlin of the reported German broadcast.)

'Sink On Sight' German Threat

Berlin, Oct. 1 (Sunday) (AP).—The controlled Nazi press today answered an alleged British decision to arm merchant ships with indications that such vessels might be sunk without warning.

The newspaper Boersen Zeitung, in an editorial headed "British Snipers at Sea," defined the German attitude toward armed ships and declared:

"If merchant ships offer armed resistance or are convoyed by enemy warships, they must be prepared that, according to interna-

tional custom, respective means of combat will be employed against them."

THE arming of merchant ships draws legal consequences. Such ships must be treated the same as warships." Warships...

"It is a self-understood fact that German warships cannot be subjected to the danger of being shot at by Churchill's snipers

at sea". (Winston Churchill is British First Lord of the Admiralty.)

The Dienst Aus Deutschland, commentary close to the German foreign office said:

"If submarines now face the danger of attack from merchant ships stopped by them, the submarine commander is compelled to break the resistance is possible. In case of emergency, however, he must take steps to sink the ship."

The commentary said Germany regretted intensification of the war against merchant shipping but charged that the blame lay on Great Britain.

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HITLER PLANS PARLEY WITH COUNT CIANO

Italian Envoy Due In Berlin Tonight In Response To Invitation

OCT 1 1939

[Associated Press Correspondent] Berlin, Sept. 30—Adolf Hitler, moving swiftly upon his conquest of Poland and expanded partnership with Soviet Russia, tonight arranged for consultation with an envoy of his Italian ally and a declaration before his Reichstag.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister of Italy, is due early tomorrow night in Berlin in response to a German Government invitation which Germans said was evidence of the loyalty with which the Führer kept his Axis partner, Premier Mussolini, informed.

To Meet "In Coming Week"

The Reichstag, called only to hear Hitler give an exposition of his policies, will meet "in the coming week," and informed sources said the Führer would outline the future relations of Germany and Russia.

The treaty concluded Thursday in Moscow by Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, will form the centerpiece of the Reichstag speech, these sources said they believed.

It was regarded as a matter of course that Hitler also would give an account of his stewardship as supreme commander of Germany's armed forces since September 1 when he ad-

ressed the body before going to the Eastern front behind his troops driving into Poland.

Never Bothered In Past

Authoritative circles were unanimous today in pointing out that in the past the Western powers, except for Napoleon in 1807, never bothered about Poland's fate.

It was indicated that from this it might be assumed that Hitler, too, will tell the Western powers once more to keep their hands off eastern European affairs.

Before the Reichstag meets—the actual date has yet to be announced—Hitler will have met Count Ciano, Mussolini's son-in-law and emissary.

Invited By Government

The Italian Foreign Minister was invited to Berlin by the German Government immediately after von Ribbentrop returned yesterday from Moscow and reported to Hitler on his negotiations with Soviet Russian leaders.

Responsible persons assumed that Count Ciano would not only receive information when he arrives here but will be in a position to give Hitler an exposition of the chances for mediation by Italy in the European conflict.

Whether Hitler will make a new peace offer before the Reichstag will depend partly upon Count Ciano's report on Italian sentiment in that direction, these sources said.

Confers With War Chiefs

Hitler conferred today in the chancellery with a number of generals and admirals.

The supreme army command's morning communique, describing war de-

velopments in the last 24 hours, noted on the Western front only "a little livelier artillery activity."

In the East it said 269 Polish officers and about 5,000 men surrendered after the capitulation of Modlin, and a quantity of war material had been captured.

45 Ships Searched

It also announced that in the last two days forty-five steamers had been searched for contraband by German warships in waters between Denmark and Sweden and Denmark and Norway "and a number of them were captured."

Elaborating on yesterday's British air raid on German fleet units near Helgoland, German North Sea base, the high command said there were two squads of six planes each.

The first group was driven away by anti-aircraft fire before it could do any damage, the communique said, while the second group was attacked by German pursuit planes and five of six raiders shot down.

Nazi Spirits Buoyant

Reported aerial successes and absence of any impressive signs of French activity in the west imparted a spirit of buoyancy in Germany which hitherto has been lacking.

Thus far successes in the east were discounted by the question: What will the western powers do?

All this has been changed visibly in the last few days.

Rightly or wrongly, the German leadership and the German people seem convinced France doesn't intend to fight seriously. As to Britain, reports of successes of German bombers and submarines encouraged the hope that Germany can look calmly upon conflict with the British Empire, especially if Soviet Russia deems it necessary to fight on the German side.

Flags Ordered Displayed

One indication of this confidence was seen in the fact that Hitler today for the first time ordered flags to be

displayed on the day when German troops occupy Warsaw and for the six days following. Thus far no flag has been displayed, no matter how stupendous the victories in Poland.

Another indication of confidence was Hitler's calling the Reichstag. It is considered certain he will give an account of the Polish campaign, together with a possible announcement of how Germany intends to administer this conquered country.

Between now and the calling of the Reichstag, it was learned from informed sources, German diplomacy will be hard at work to persuade Britain to desist from prosecuting the war further.

Germans with a thorough knowledge of the situation believe, however, that the ruthless campaign of sinking British ships must go on a short time at least before Britain will deem it the better part of wisdom to make peace.

SESSION IS SET FOR NEXT WEEK BY NAZI CHIEF

OCT 7 1939
**Meanwhile Berlin Reveals
Ciano Is on Way to
Visit Capital.**

FRENCH READY FOR THRUST
**Daladier and Military Chiefs
Confer in Expectation of
Big-scale Drive.**

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (A. P.).
—The Reichstag, called only to hear Reichsfuehrer Hitler give an exposition of his policies, was summoned today to meet "in the coming week."

The Reichstag last met on September 1 and heard the Fuehrer proclaim himself "the first soldier of the Reich" just before he plunged into Poland behind the

Nazi legions which since have ended the eastern republic's existence.

The announcement that the Reichstag would meet again said only it would "hear a declaration of the Government."

It was assumed this time it would hear a statement on the partitioning of Poland, German-Soviet Russian relations and the stand toward Great Britain and France in their war against Germany.

Ciano on Way to Berlin.

Meanwhile it was announced that Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, would arrive here tomorrow at the invitation of the German Government.

Count Ciano last visited Germany from August 10 to 13, three weeks before Hitler launched his invasion of Poland. The Italian Minister at that time conferred with Hitler and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop at Berchtesgaden.

Informed persons said that the purpose of the Italian's surprise visit was to get a first hand report from Hitler and Von Ribbentrop on the German-Russian accords signed Thursday night in Moscow and all their implications.

The announcement gave weight to reports in informed quarters that Italy might act as a peace agent, should Great Britain and France show an interest in the German-Russian peace gesture.

Hitler conferred with a number of generals and admirals at the chancellery late today. Informed circles, insisting the conference had no political significance, said it was natural that the supreme commander should be in constant contact with the leaders of the army, navy and air force.

Stipulates Two Conditions.

The German-Soviet Russian conditions for peace raised the question in some diplomatic quarters today whether they were Hitler's last-chance offer to Great Britain and France.

After co-operating with Russia in the fourth partition of Poland, Germany stipulated two essential conditions for peace:

1. That she and Russia alone decide the fate of Poland—in effect, that there be no interference with their almost equal division of the conquered territory.

2. That the natural development of German interests in the Balkans be undisturbed.

The first British reaction reaching the German Foreign Office was the British press comment that the Nazi-Communist partnership had no effect on British war aims.

Discount British Attitude.

The tendency in informed quarters here, however, was to discount the British attitude as being a snap judgment that would be changed after more careful consideration of the new situation.

A spokesman, although affirming Germany's desire for peace now that she has reshaped eastern Europe to her taste, declared she was prepared equally for war, if the western allies chose to continue the conflict.

"And we'll fight with the realization that it's a battle for Germany's existence," he said.

A big headline in Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter declared "responsibility for war or peace rests on the western Powers."

There was no public utterance by the Fuehrer himself, but there were frequent references in Government circles to "the Fuehrer's offer."

Ciano Departs To See Hitler; Peace Aid Seen German Bid for Italian Help in War Is Declared Also To Be a Possibility

MASSICK
Rome, Sept. 30 (A. P.)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, left suddenly for Berlin tonight at Adolf Hitler's invitation and foreign circles predicted early developments in the German-Russian peace gestures toward Britain and France.

These circles saw Ciano's journey as evidence of an effort to enlist Italian cooperation in the drive for peace on the basis of Poland's partition launched by the German-Russian accord of Moscow.

Since Hitler was assumed, to be aware that this drive might fail, in view of the hostile reaction in London and Paris to the Moscow declaration, many observers believed Hitler also would discuss with Ciano the chances of Italy entering the war on the German side.

Peace Bid Discussed

The possibility of Premier Mussolini's offering his good offices in peace moves as he did just before the outbreak of war was also discussed.

Mussolini has kept himself free to serve as a mediator by declaring Italy's refusal to take the initiative in military operations while advocating

British-French acceptance of Poland's partition by Germany and Russia.

While Italy remains a partner of Germany through the Rome-Berlin Axis agreements, so far as is known in foreign circles there is nothing to indicate Mussolini intends to throw Italy into war on Germany's side if Britain and France formally reject any peace proposals.

Mussolini a week ago told the Italians, however, it was their duty to be prepared in a military way.

In a speech tonight to Genoese leaders, Il Duce ignored the international situation, confining his talk to internal duties of the party.

He said the Fascist militia remained the "armed guard of revolution."

Mussolini appeared briefly on the balcony of his palace and saluted the crowd below in the Piazza Venezia after the meeting.

The government today imposed two sweeping taxes on property and business to help pay the cost of military preparedness and relieve Italy's unbalanced budget. A levy of one-half of one per cent on virtually all private property excepting bank accounts as well as a 2 per cent business turnover tax was voted at a cabinet meeting at which Mussolini presided. Churches and scientific and artistic collections were exempt. Fascist authorities said the turnover tax would be a simplification since it replaces the complicated system sales and stamp taxes ranging from one half of one per cent to 18 per cent.

Higher Taxes Hailed

The Fascist press spokesman, Virginio Gayda, hailed the higher taxes as a step in Fascism's progress. "Italian taxpayers understand this necessity," he wrote in a "Giornale D'Italia" article which appeared simultaneously with announcement of the new levels. "Exasperating taxes are now common in all states of the world of every latitude and regime. The only difference is in the diversity of their employment and yield. The Italian taxpayer knows his growing tax burden corresponds with the constant ascension of conquests and collective responsibilities."

The Interior Ministry has received 8,000,000 lire (about \$400,000) within the last two weeks for the secret police as the press took up Mussolini's admonition to "clean our corners."

The Fascist press daily warns Italians that Il Duce meant what he said when he told Bologna Fascist leaders that Italians must work in silence. The country already has a highly efficient secret police. There was a possibility that some of the new funds would be devoted to anti-espionage work.

Italian Press Cautious

The press has been extremely cautious. There is no longer public mention of the German-Italian alliance, so often described previously as the "pact of steel." Newspaper attacks on France have been stilled.

The cry against Britain, too, has subsided somewhat, although Mussolini's own newspaper, "Il Popolo D'Italia," has said the British intend to fight "to the last Frenchman."

The British are said to be eager for Il Duce formally to declare Italy's neutrality. That would impose an obligation on Italy to prevent any supplies from reaching Germany through Italian ports, and thereby offsetting the British blockade of German ports. So far, the question of German supplies through Italy has not arisen. Fascist writers have predicted the British naval blockade would be ineffective anyway, because Germany would be able to get all she needed from Russia.

No Official Explanation.

ROME, Sept. 30 (A. P.)—Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano left suddenly for Berlin tonight to consult with German officials at their request.

In the absence of an official explanation of the trip it was thought in foreign circles that Italy's participation was sought in peace efforts which the Germans and Russians said they would make with the co-operation of friendly Powers.

Some sources believed it likely that Adolf Hitler had summoned Count Ciano for consultation on Italy's future position in the European war.

The Italian's journey was announced only an hour before the departure of his train at 6 P. M. He is due in Berlin tomorrow afternoon.

Just a week ago Il Duce reaffirmed Italy's non-belligerency and it was believed by some that he was ready to act as mediator in case of a formal German-Russian proposal for peace to Great Britain and France.

But whether such a proposal could be expected in view of the unfavorable reaction of London and Paris to the German-Soviet accord reached in Moscow remained problematical. Fascists believed, Italian Cabinet, meeting with Premier Mussolini today, voted new taxes to meet Italy's unbalanced budget and new military expenses caused by the international situation.

A levy of .5 per cent on private

property was approved, and a 2 per cent tax on general business turnover.

The property tax is to be levied on all real estate, goods and securities of all types except bank deposits and personal clothing, owned by all persons, companies, corporations and societies over the amount of 10,000 lire (about \$500). Churches and scientific and artistic collections are exempt.

Italy stood by Germany

and Russia today as a "friendly power" ready to cooperate in bringing an end to the European war.

There was not much hope in official circles, however, that Britain or France would heed a call for peace under the terms set by Berlin and Moscow. Diplomats feared that a refusal might plunge all southeastern Europe into the conflict.

Italy's Problem Then

Whether Premier Mussolini then would be able to maintain Italy's delicate neutrality remained a major question.

Fascist circles say Mussolini alone would make the final decision, with Italy's own interests in mind, and they indicate it would take more than Hitler's request for Italy to join him. At the same time, they say Italy's neutrality is part of the Rome-Berlin axis policy.

OCT 1 1939
Few persons, if any doubt that the Italian people, from Mussolini down to the humblest worker, want to continue in peace.

Last Saturday, in his first public utterance since hostilities began, Il Duce said: "In a situation like the present, full of many unknowns, the watchword has sprung spontaneously among the masses of authentic Italian people—prepare in a military way to meet any eventuality, support every possible peace effort and work vigilantly in silence."

Press Extremely Cautious

The press has been extremely cautious. There no longer is public mention of the German-Italian alliance, so often described previously as the "pact of steel." Newspaper attacks on France have been stilled. The cries against Britain, too, have subsided somewhat.

The British are said to be eager to see Il Duce formally declare Italy's neutrality. That would oblige Italy to prevent any supplies from reaching Germany through Italian ports. So far, the question of German supplies through Italy has not arisen.

United States Is Mentioned but Considered
Improbable Choice Because Nazis
Fear Washington Rebuff.

Moscow-Berlin Axis Reported
Seeking Neutral Arbitrator

MOSCOW, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The next step of the new Moscow-Berlin axis was expected today to be a search for a neutral Power which would place its "peace or else" proposal before Great Britain and France.

The United States was mentioned in some circles, but a request that it mediate was generally considered improbable because Germany and Soviet Russia were believed to fear a rebuff by Washington.

Neutral diplomatic quarters expressed the belief that Britain and France would feel the pressure of the agreements which made Germany and Russia neighbors with a common border in conquered Poland, assured Germany of Russian support in raw materials, and hinted at "necessary measures" by Russia if the western Allies spurn an offer of peace with Germany.

Unless Britain and France show an about-face on their war aims, which include reconstitution of Poland, these sources said, rapid deterioration is possible in the relations of Moscow with Britain and Paris.

Estonian Pact Ratified

Meanwhile Russia's official press echoed the Moscow accord's implied warning to the western allies—to end the war or face joint German-Russian action—while the presidium of the supreme Soviet ratified the new Russian-Estonian mutual assistance and trade pact. Foreign Minister Karl Selter of Estonia and his delegation, having signed the ten-year agreement which makes their little republic, former Russian territory, a virtual Russian protectorate, returned to Tallinn.

Izvestia, a Government organ, sternly warned other Powers not to interfere with the German-Russian pacts signed Thursday because the signatories do not "recognize the right to interfere with the affairs of two neighborly states which wish to live in peace and friendship."

Izvestia saw in the German-Soviet non-aggression treaty a safeguard for peace.

"Were it not for the Soviet Union with its consistent policy of peace, were it not for the Soviet-German treaty as an expression of this policy, the entire world would be faced with an unprecedented war upheaval far exceeding all the horrors of the imperialistic slaughter of 1914-1918," the paper said in an editorial.

Commenting on the "friendship and frontiers" pact with Germany, Pravda, the communist party organ,

said that to secure peace "if necessary the governments of the U. S. S. R. and Germany will draw in other friendly powers."

Closer Nazi-Soviet Ties

Evidence of closer ties between the Nazi-Communist partners was seen in an interview which German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop gave to the Soviet press yesterday.

Von Ribbentrop declared "German-Soviet friendship now is firmly established."

He said the two nations desire peace, asserted neither would "permit the interference of third Powers with the problems of eastern Europe" and added that "if, however, the instigators of war gain the upper hand in those countries, then Germany and the U. S. S. R. will know how to reply."

Pravda quoted both the German-Russian treaty and the ten-year mutual assistance and trade accord with Estonia by which Russia gained an outlet for much of her raw materials and greater power in the northern Baltic.

Both, Pravda said, "are of tremendous significance not only for the peoples of the contracting states, but for the peoples of all Europe and the world."

"The treaty of amity and frontier between the two largest states in Europe—the U. S. S. R. and Germany—is fresh, brilliant proof of the policy of peace which consistently, firmly and sincerely has been pursued and is being pursued by the Soviet Government in conformity with the principles of the treaty of Lenin and Stalin."

"In Interest Of All Europe"

Citing Premier Molotov's recent declaration that Russia is determined to achieve peace and strengthen her business relations with all nations, especially her neighbors, Pravda added:

"Peace and friendship between the U. S. S. R. and Germany are also in the interests of all nations of Europe. Conditions of anxiety, enmity and mutual distrust in eastern Europe are advantageous only for warmongers who are used to making others pull chestnuts out of the fire for them. Such conditions were maintained in the course of many years by a policy of incitement of one country against the other."

"Criminal Polish Scheme"

Pravda accused "ill-starred Polish politicians" of attempting to "turn Eastern Europe as well as the entire European Continent into a tremendous conflagration" at the provocation of "the instigators of world war."

"This criminal scheme," it said, "ended in shameful failure. The Polish Government proved its complete bankruptcy . . . The fiasco of the Polish state and its dissolution is, at the same time, the fiasco of the policy of those Governments which backed the Polish adventurers, incited them and pushed them into a senseless, criminal war."

"Solicitous For Weak States"

The paper said the new German treaty "is a new triumph for the Soviet policy of peace, which found vivid expression also in the pact of mutual assistance and the trade agreement between the U. S. S. R. and Estonia."

"Our powerful country maintains an attentive, solicitous attitude toward the independence and sovereignty of small states weak in a military respect. But the U. S. S. R. cannot permit that the weak, neighboring state should become a blind tool or plaything in the hands of instigators of world war and thereby create a menace to the defense of our frontiers. . . .

"There is no justification for war between Germany on one hand and England and France on the other! The sword of war is unsheathed and already is bloodstained. It is not yet too late to put it into its scabbard. . . .

"The situation is clear. It now depends only on the governments of Great Britain and France whether or not a war which was commenced despite the will of the nations, a war threatening the world with new slaughter, will be continued."

"Allies Will Be Guilty"

"And if the efforts of the governments of the U. S. S. R. and Germany prove futile, the fact will be established that the responsibility for the continuation of the war rests with Great Britain and France, their governments and their ruling classes."

When discussions with Turkish representatives, deferred during von Ribbentrop's busy two days here, would be renewed was uncertain because today was a "free day," the Russian day of rest.

SOVIET'S SHADOW COVERS BALKANS

Impending Rumanian Talks Increase Speculation Over

Moscow's Aim

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, Sept. 30—Soviet Russia's shadow over the Balkans was thrown into sharper relief tonight by the impending arrival of Rumania's Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu.

Some sources said the Rumanian's visit tended to confirm reports that Russia had assumed a dominant role in the Balkans and had been given a free hand there by Germany in exchange for assurances of raw materials and neutrality in the western European war.

Negotiations with Rumania are reported at a time when Moscow has become the center of feverish diplomatic activity because of the visit this week of Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, completed negotiations with Estonia for a mutual assistance pact and Russian bases on Estonian soil; and consultations with the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu.

Bessarabia Eyed

Unofficial quarters said they had expected for some time that the Soviet Government would demand the return of Bessarabia, which Rumania gained from Russia as a result of the World War.

[Editor's Note: A report in official circles in Bucharest said Rumania had received assurances "through a third party" that Soviet Russia had no intention of seizing Bessarabia. There was no immediate confirmation.]

Meanwhile, there was a belief in some circles that Russia may have gained concessions in the Black Sea area from Turkey, which controls the Dardanelles, vital entrance to the sea.

Doubt Turkey Yielded

Diplomats said they doubted, however, that Turkey had yielded any control of the Dardanelles to Russia.

While interest centered on the Balkans, the presidium of the Supreme Soviet ratified the ten-year mutual assistance pact and agreement for expanded trade with Estonia.

Izvestia, Government newspaper, at the same time warned the other powers not to interfere with the agreements of Thursday between Germany and Russia because they do not "recognize anyone's right to interfere with the affairs of two neighborly states which wish to leave in peace and friendship."

Agreed To Cooperate

While Russia agreed in a declaration to cooperate with Germany and other "friendly powers" to try to compel Britain and France to make peace, diplomatic quarters expressed doubt the Russians had any intention ultimately to join Germany in the war if the peace maneuver should fail.

These quarters expressed the view that Russia was quite satisfied with the territory she had gained in the partitioning of Poland and was willing to watch the nations to the west weaken each other in conflict.

British and French, meanwhile, endeavored to minimize the aid Russia could give Germany in the way of raw materials. They said the Russians have a pressing need at home.

A German economic mission was expected to arrive in Moscow shortly to resume negotiations to carry out the agreement to expand trade. Wheat and timber shipments, it was understood, particularly, were expected by Germany.

Hand in hand with Izvestia's warning was an editorial in Pravda, organ of the Communist party, which said that to secure peace "if necessary the governments of the U. S. S. R. and Germany will draw in other friendly powers."

The press continued to be filled with reports of the "liberation" of workers and peasants in the one-time Polish Ukraine.

One picture showed Red army troops handing out rifles to committees of workers and peasants as the round-up of Polish landlords, army officers and "capitalists" continued.

TURKISH PACT WITH ALLIES JEOPARDIZED

Ankara, Sept. 30—Turkey's fate hangs in the balance. The Turkish Government is expected to announce today whether it will accept a treaty if they go to war with Russia.

Shift In Attitude Results From Saracoglu's Visit To Moscow

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Turkey, Sept. 30—Turkey, her role in the Near East greatly altered in the last few days, was reportedly reliably tonight to be ready to cancel her mutual assistance obligations to France and Britain if they go to war with Soviet Russia.

A clause providing such release was said to be contained in the new economic and military agreements which a Turkish military mission headed by Gen. Kiazim Orbay is taking to London. The mission left for the British capital tonight.

[Associated Press Editor's Note: In London, authoritative sources said this attitude on the part of Turkey was a natural one because the friendship of Turkey and Russia was indispensable economically and strategically to both countries. These sources said a war with Britain and France on one side and Russia on the other was "extremely remote."]

Black Sea Pact To Fore

Sukru Saracoglu, Turkey's Foreign Minister, has been in Moscow since early this week, discussing his country's altered situation in view of Russia's emergence as a partner of Germany in the partition of Poland.

Foremost among the points discussed was believed to have been a Black Sea pact, to include Rumania and Bulgaria. Saracoglu was understood to have agreed with Russian leaders that Turkey would close the strategic Dardanelles to warships of all belligerent nations.

Such an act would lessen the possibility of Britain and France striking at Germany through a back door, since it would neutralize the Black Sea.

Bulgaria's Claims Unsettled

Before a Black Sea pact could be signed, however, among Rumania, Bulgaria and Turkey, under Russian leadership, there would have to be some settlement of Bulgaria's claims against Rumania for Dobruja, which Rumania gained from the Bulgars in Balkan and World War settlements.

An early conference was forecast between Saracoglu and Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, who planned to leave Bucharest Monday for a conference with Soviet officials in Moscow.

Since there was some belief that a basis for settlement of Bulgarian territorial claims might be arranged between Soviet leaders and Saracoglu for presentation to Rumania, Premier George Kossievonoff of Bulgaria postponed his projected trip to Moscow.

The date for signing of a new Russian-Turkish pact was not known

here, but it was believed it might be done before Saracoglu leaves the Soviet capital.

It was reported Saracoglu's negotiations hinged on Russian demands for partial control of the Dardanelles, gateway to the Black Sea, now dominated by Turkey.

Earlier Pledges Could Stand

It has been the feeling in authoritative quarters here that any new agreement concluded by the Turkish Foreign Minister in Moscow need not essentially impair Turkey's earlier pledges of mutual aid exchanged with Britain and France.

These pledges which provided for mutual aid "in case of an act of aggression which might lead to war in the Mediterranean area" were exchanged with Britain last May 12 and with France on June 23.

Balkans on Assistance

ANKARA, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Turkey was reported reliably today to have notified Great Britain and France that her mutual assistance obligations to them would be annulled if the Allies became involved in war with Soviet Russia.

Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu has been in Moscow since early this week discussing Turkey's role in the Near East, greatly altered

by Russia's emergence as Germany's partner in redrawing the map of eastern Europe.

It was reported here that Saracoglu had discussed with Soviet leaders a Black Sea pact which, under Russian leadership, would be signed by all Black Sea nations, Rumania and Bulgaria as well as Turkey.

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To Neutralize Black Sea

Saracoglu, it was said, had agreed with Russian leaders that Turkey would close the Dardanelles to warships of all belligerent nations, thus neutralizing the Black Sea.

Necessary preliminaries to a Black Sea pact would be some kind of settlement of Bulgaria's claims against Rumania for Dobruja,

makers. Whitehall threw all the power of its secret diplomacy into the tug-of-war for the upper hand in the Near East and the Balkans.

News that mutual assistance and economic agreements with Turkey were ready for signature and that a five-man Turkish military mission, headed by Gen. Kiazim Orbay, was en route to London was printed widely. Receiving less prominence were reports that the pacts contained a clause canceling Turkish commitments to Britain and Soviet Russia went to war.

Although official comment was withheld, persons usually well informed said London regarded such an attitude on the part of Turkey as natural, because the friendship between Turkey and Russia was indispensable economically and strategically to both countries.

The same sources predicted that the government would make a statement on the progress of British-Turkish alliance negotiations within three days, but that this would not deal with recent Russian-Turkish talks in Moscow.

The position taken was that these had nothing to do with each other—that Turkey would conclude alliances with Britain and France, that Russia, having easily obtained what it wanted in Poland, would not attempt to alter Turkey's diplomacy toward western European powers for fear of rupturing its friendship with the nation that holds the Bosphorus, Russia's southern economic gateway.

On Monday or Tuesday Chamberlain will tell the House of Commons what he thinks of the Soviet-Ger-

man agreement which partitioned Poland anew between her conquerors and proclaimed a basis for "durable" peace. Authoritative sources have reiterated that Britain considered the Nazi-Soviet demand for immediate peace as a "bogey" which would not frighten Britain and France and would not alter their plans for ending Hitlerism.

The same sources insisted that the British view of Soviet policy was unchanged, that Russia never would agree to pull chestnuts out of the fire for any other government, and that the prospect of hostilities between Britain and France, on one side, and Russia on the other, was "extremely remote."

In support of this view an editorial in the highly authoritative "Times," suggested that Britain's war aims did not necessarily contemplate restoration of Poland's eastern frontiers, although Britain would not permit recognition of Adolf Hitler's Polish conquest. While asserting that "there can be no peace with Hitler," "The Times" said British relations with Josef V. Stalin "will be decided by events."

"Russia takes over in the main White Russians and Ukrainians," "The Times" continued, while Germany's acquisitions contain areas

"with a population indubitably Polish."

French Prepare Accord

PARIS, Sept. 30 (AP).—Sources close to the French Foreign Office said today final touches were being put on a French-Turkish accord, but that the date for initialing or signing it remained to be set.

Turkish Pact Cheers London, Intent on War

Flow of British Troops to France Continues as Fleet Tightens Blockade

LONDON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Beneath the deceptive tranquility of an autumn week end, Great Britain's soldiers, sailors and statesmen worked at war tonight from the North Sea to the Dardanelles.

Millions, bored by sandbags and blackouts, knocked off work early just as always, and headed for the country. They were cheered by newspaper headlines which told them "Anglo-Turkish pact is ready," and by repeated authorized assurances that the Russian-German agreement on Poland and a dictated peace "changes nothing for England."

War held nothing of the thrill of the fleeting "peace" in our time which Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain brought home from Munich just one year ago today.

But a steady procession of gray-clad, troop-jammed transports steamed to France. The might of the fleet held Germany in a tightening blockade. Royal Air Force bombers roared low over the Limes Line with photographers and map-

which Rumania gained from the Bulgars in the Balkan and world war settlements.

There have been reports here that Bulgaria and Rumania already had started discussions for settlement of the Dobruja claims, but confirmation was impossible either here, in Bucharest or in Sofia.

The date for signing the new Russo-Turkish pact was not known here, but it was believed it might be done before Saracoglu leaves Moscow.

Sofia reports said that Premier George Kossievannoff of Bulgaria had postponed his planned trip to Moscow and it was believed here that a satisfactory solution of Bulgarian territorial claims might be reached between Soviet leaders and Saracoglu for presentation to Rumania without the necessity of the Bulgarian Premier's presence.

Unofficial reports in Moscow said Saracoglu's negotiations there turned on Russian demands for partial control of the Dardanelles, gateway to the Black Sea, now dominated by Turkey. Czarist Russia for a generation looked longingly at the Dardanelles.

Turkish quarters have taken the attitude that any new pact concluded by Saracoglu in Moscow need not essentially impair Turkey's earlier pledges of mutual aid exchanged with Britain and France.

Those pledges, pending conclusion of definite long term agreements, were exchanged by Turkey with Britain on May 12 and with France on June 23. They provided

for mutual aid "in case of an act of aggression which might lead to war in the Mediterranean area."

Turks on Way to London.

LONDON, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The attitude of Turkey in indicating her intention of cancelling Turkish commitments to western Powers if France and Great Britain go to war with Russia was regarded in authoritative quarters here as a natural one.

These sources said that the friendship between Turkey and Russia was indispensable economically and strategically to both countries.

A member of the Turkish embassy staff announced today that a Turkish military mission which visited Great Britain early in June would arrive here next week for further conversations.

Broadly speaking, Turkey's objectives have been described in Ankara dispatches as designed to obtain the favor of Russia in maintaining the status quo in the Balkans and the good will of Great Britain and France in preserving her Mediterranean interests.

Prime Minister Chamberlain's declaration of mutual assistance on May 12 specifically referred to the sphere of its operation as being the Mediterranean area.

Geographically, the strategic position of Turkey has long been recognized. As far back as May, 1938, Great Britain granted Turkey a credit of £16,000,000 (\$64,000,000), of which £6,000,000 (\$24,000,000) was

earmarked for British armament purchases.

KIAZIM ORBAY, AN INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE TURKISH ARMY, WAS A KEY FIGURE IN TURKISH MILITARY DISCUSSIONS WITH FRANCE WHEN IN LONDON IN JUNE

HE HAD NUMEROUS CONFERENCES WITH LESLIE HORE-BELISHA AND LORD GORT AND ALSO MET GEN. M. GUSTAVE GAMBETIN OF FRANCE, WHO WAS VISITING HERE.

RUMANIA TO JOIN IN NAZI-TURKISH TALK IN MOSCOW

Ankara Reported Refusing Aid to Allies if They Fight Soviet.

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BUCHAREST, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Grigore Gafencu and a staff of experts will leave for Moscow on Monday, it was announced today, to confer with Russian officials. It was said they would participate in talks already started by Russian, German and Turkish leaders.

At the same time it was reported in official circles that Rumania had received assurances "through a third party" that Russia had no intention of seizing Bessarabia, which was gained by Rumania from Russia after the world war. The province has an area of 17,146 square miles.

SOVIET-BACKED BALKAN PACT IN PROSPECT

Rumanian-Turkish - Russian Parley On Subject

Forecast This Week

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Neutral Bloc Would Be Insured Against Involvement In War

By LLOYD LEBRAS
Associated Press Correspondent

Bucharest, Sept. 30—Some progress toward an agreement on a Balkan pact designed to maintain the status quo in Southeastern Europe and the strategic eastern Mediterranean area was reported tonight in authoritative circles.

Officials expressed belief that such a pact would make possible a neutral bloc which would be insured against becoming involved in the European war.

Authoritative sources said Rumania's Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, probably would participate next week in Moscow in discussions with Soviet and Turkish foreign ministers leading toward agreement on a Balkan pact. Announcement has been made that Gafencu would go to Moscow, but Rumanian officials declined to comment on possible discussions on a Balkan pact.

Effect On War Considered

Meanwhile, observers expressed agreement that a pact under the aegis of Soviet Russia and possibly Italy would have an important effect on the war between Germany and the British-French-Polish allies.

Pending conclusion of the proposed pact and announcement of its terms, however, few have ventured to forecast what precise effect it would have on the German, French or British interests.

Great Britain gave Rumania guarantees similar to those given Poland which brought the British and French declarations of war on Germany when German planes and troops crossed the Polish border on September 1.

Any invasion of Bessarabia, Rumanian territory since the World War, would, upon Rumania's request, lay the groundwork for the guarantees to become operative.

Rumania Cast For Major Role

Pending an actual threat to their territorial integrity, however Rumanian officials have declined any comment on the attitude they would adopt with regard to the British guarantees.

It was said the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, who was reported representing Balkan states in Moscow's negotiations, would confer with Gafencu here or elsewhere at the conclusion of the Russian-Turkish talks.

Rumania is cast for an important role in negotiations attempting to settle the age-old Balkan feuds and insure the Balkan peninsula from becoming involved in the war since it would be principally affected by any

pact guaranteeing territorial integrity or any enforced re-drawing of an existing boundary.

Her Territorial Troubles

Rumania has fought several wars and engaged in endless diplomatic negotiations with neighboring nations over Bessarabia, claimed by Russia; Transylvania, claimed by Hungary; and Dobruja, claimed by Bulgaria.

Direct negotiations between the Soviets and Rumania in Warsaw in 1920 and in Vienna in 1924 failed to achieve any concrete results.

The Soviets previously have demanded a plebiscite, but that proposal was rejected by Rumania on the grounds that a Bessarabian national assembly representing a then independent nation voted for voluntary union with Rumania.

Pledged Not To Yield An Inch

This union, after the World War was approved and confirmed by the World War allies.

Rumanian Governments for twenty years have educated the Rumanian public on reiterated pronouncements that Rumania would never yield one inch of Bessarabia—or any other soil—to any claimant.

Observers said they considered it would be extremely difficult, if not fatal, for any Rumanian Government under the existing circumstances and internal conditions to make any territorial concessions to the Soviets, Hungary or Bulgaria.

Black Sea Pact Indicated

BUDAPEST, Sept. 30 (AP).—Dispatches from Balkan capitals indicated tonight that Soviet Russia, under the cloak of her newly gained military advantages, continued to move swiftly in an apparent plan to neutralize the Black Sea area and extend her diplomatic influence throughout southeastern Europe.

Russian-Turkish negotiations have been followed closely by the announcement that Rumania would join in the Moscow talks, leading to the belief that a Black Sea pact under the direct guidance of Moscow was being framed.

Such a pact, if signed by Rumania and Bulgaria as well as Turkey and Russia, observers said, would have the immediate obvious consequence of establishing Soviet-German communications via the Black Sea and the Danube. Moreover, it would firmly establish the Soviet state as the dominant influence in an area where German influence has hitherto pressed for advantage, it was added.

For Rumania, a Russian-Turkish pact denying the Dardanelles to belligerent nations would represent the final blow in isolation from western powers. With the people of Poland, the north, and Soviet troops on frontiers and with the So-

viets gaining ascendancy in the Black Sea, Rumania was seen by foreign observers as being forced to listen carefully to Moscow.

The question of Rumania's Black Sea ports was expected to be a major topic of discussion when Rumania's Foreign Minister, Grigore Gafencu, reaches Moscow on Monday. Diplomatic circles here said they expected the Russians would ask for assurances that use of these ports would conflict in no way with Soviet policy, especially as such policy may involve supplies for Germany.

Considered important in Russia's new diplomatic achievements was Turkey's reported decision to refuse to fight alongside Britain and France in fulfillment of any mutual guaranty pledges if the Soviets became involved with the western powers. Some doubt remained among Balkan observers whether France and Britain would accept the reported proviso concerning Russia, but the general impression prevailed that they had no choice but to sign, while awaiting a better indication of Russia's ultimate policy.

Reports persisted that the Rumanian-Bulgarian dispute over the Dobruja territory was being adjusted in order to bring Bulgaria safely into the Black Sea pact.

WAR POWERS TRY TO WIN AID FROM SMALL NEUTRALS

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Reich Woos Hungary While Britain Turns Attention to Greece and Turkey.

By Robert S. John

BUDAPEST, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Europe's great rival powers pressed determined efforts on many fronts today to win the friendship and economic assistance of the small neutral nations of the southeast. A German economic mission, seeking ways to increase the flows of vital supplies to the warring Reich, arrived in Budapest to confer with Hungarian officials. The mission, headed by Dr. Karl Claudius was expected to remain at least two days.

In Athens it was announced that King George II had received in audience British naval, military and air attaches. The purpose of these talks remained secret.

From diplomatic circles in Ankara

30.24-3751

30.24-3751

came reports that Turkey was prepared to sign mutual assistance and economic agreements with Britain and France.

Await Saracoglu's Signature.

The texts of the agreements already had been drafted, these reports said, and awaited the signature of Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu.

(Soviet Russian-Turkish talks at Moscow were unofficially reported to turn on Russian demands for partial control of the Dardanelles, vital gateway to the Black Sea. The Dardanelles lie within Turkey.)

Advices from Bucharest said that Saracoglu was expected to stop there on his way to Ankara to explain terms of a Black Sea security pact which, it was said, had been advanced by Soviet officials during his stay in Moscow.

Responsible quarters in Ankara said that the new Soviet-Turkish pact, reported nearing completion, would in no way impair Turkey's ties with France and Britain.

In Rumania, tension over the diplomatic situation was increased by reports of the impending departure of George Kisseleff, Bulgarian Prime Minister, for Moscow. Bulgaria already has made demands

for return of territory now held by Rumania.

Reich Seeks Supplies.

The German economic mission now in Budapest apparently has been making a tour of what Germany envisages as her "lebensraum" (living space) in an effort to assure uninterrupted supplies of food, oil and other necessities in spite of the British blockade.

The commission came from Bucharest, where conferees termed mutually satisfactory a new agreement to increase Rumanian exports of cereals, wood and oil to the Reich.

An official announcement in Budapest said the mission's purpose was to discuss goods, payment and traffic.

Meanwhile Rumania, apparently fearful of developments that might upset the status quo in the Balkans, sent Gen. George Argesanu into Bessarabia to direct the strengthening of defenses along the Soviet Russian border.

Mechanized Corps in Front.

Gen. Argesanu's highly mechanized second corps yesterday replaced troops protecting the long frontier of Bessarabia, which Rumania obtained from Russia after the world war and which she fears the Soviet may attempt to regain.

Gen. Argesanu, who served temporarily as Premier after the assassination of Prime Minister Calinescu

last week, is regarded as one of Rumania's most astute military leaders.

Rumania, the greatest military power in the Balkans, has an estimated one million men under arms, with 800,000 trained reserves available on call.

Estonian President's Message.

TALLINN, Estonia, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—President Konstantin Pats broadcast a message to Estonians today that the mutual assistance pact with Russia had spared the nation "a hopeless struggle and assured the maintenance of complete political independence."

In Helsinki, Finland, it was said a Soviet Russian military commission would arrive at Tallinn within the next few days to discuss application of the treaty.

Engineers will accompany the commission, it was said, to direct construction of naval and air bases on the islands of Saaremaa (Oesel) and Hiiuma (Dagoe) and in Paldiski (Baltiskii), a seaport.

FRENCH WAR CHIEFS CONFER WITH DALADIER

Army, Navy, Air Leaders Review First Four Weeks Of Conflict

Tactics On Western Front Shows Little Change

By TAYLOR HENRY

[Associated Press Correspondent]

Paris, Sept. 30.—Ranking commanders of France's army, navy and air force met Premier Edouard Daladier today for an hour and a half review of the first four weeks of the war.

Immediately after the conference Daladier went to the Elysee Palace to report to President Lebrun.

This, in brief, is what the first month of the war showed:

On land the Polish front has completely disappeared under the joint German-Russian invasion, thereby releasing German troops and planes for

action against France and Britain in the West.

Salients Pushed Out

Methodical French advances on the Western front partly cleared out the No-man's-land separating the Maginot and Siegfried lines of fortifications by driving a series of salients, the deepest of which was a scant seven miles on German soil.

Two of these salients, however—one on either side of the industrial city of Saarbrücken—were reported by French military commentators to have three-fourths encircled the capital of the Saar mining basin.

On the sea the French and British fleets established a convoy system which was asserted to have assured reasonable safety for their shipping, despite the continuing activity of German submarines.

Liners Arrive Safely

The French pointed to the safe arrival at Le Havre yesterday of the liners Champlain, De Grasse and Colombie after trips across the Atlantic as an indication that German submarines were being brought under control.

The French and British assert they have sunk at least a dozen submarines and halted more than 100,000 tons of contraband consigned to German ports.

In the air, Germany's fleets of planes, which had been one of the mysteries of the war, had everything their own way in Poland, but in the West—possibly because the Germans were so occupied in the East—French and British planes have been meeting them on an equal footing.

French Losses Fewer

Although no total figures have been made public for the Western front, partial figures issued by the French left the impression that their losses were only approximately half of those of the Germans in a series of almost daily dogfights over the front. American-built Curtiss planes have been doing their share for the French.

British planes, it was announced, have carried out one raid against the German fleet at Wilhelmshaven and have repeatedly "bombed" German towns with pamphlets, while French long range scouting ships have been flying deep in German territory to observe troop movements.

On the last day of the war's first month the tactical situation along the Western front, which now has become the only fighting front, showed little change.

Activity Restricted

Activity was restricted to aerial dogfights, artillery duels and local skirmishes between advancing French and

German patrols who were hampering the French penetration of German territory.

The high command's night communiqué follows:

"Enemy artillery action in the region immediately to the east of the Moselle (river).

"We replied with artillery fire.

"Large aerial activity on both sides."

The Germans today were reported increasing the strength of their patrols in sectors on both sides of Saarbrücken, where the French have driven their most important salient, and along a three-mile-wide plateau north of the French town of Wissembourg.

French military commentators maintained, however, that German patrols showed themselves to be extremely prudent by withdrawing at the first burst of machine-gun fire from French outposts.

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DALADIER CONSULTS MILITARY LEADERS

Paris Regards Peace Bids as Another Move by Hitler to Strengthen Forces for New Invasion.

By JOHN MARTIN

PARIS, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The French Government, apparently turning a cold shoulder to German-Soviet Russia peace gestures, intensified preparations today to meet any threat of a big scale Nazi offensive to back up the peace offer.

The French General Staff reported the night was without incident, but said patrols were active throughout the region east of the Saar River on the northern half of the Western Front. Apparently the zone referred to is south of Saarbrücken.

Premier Daladier and military officials held a "strategic conference" today to review the French advance between the Maginot and Siegfried lines.

Among those attending were Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, commander in chief of French-British forces; Admiral Jean Darlan, commander in chief of the French Navy; Gen. Alphonse Georges, representing the air force, and Gen. Jules Decap head of the premier's military cabinet.

Immediately after the meeting of defense leaders Premier Daladier conferred for forty-five minutes with President Albert Lebrun at Elysee Palace.

Informed quarters reported that aerial forces of both sides continued frequent flights, with the Germans losing two planes and the French one in scattered combats yesterday.

While French troops sought to strengthen positions gained in month of fighting, both Government and press indicated France never would accept as a basis for peace the German-Soviet pact partitioning Poland.

Makes Charge of Blackmail.

In a radio address last night Jean Giraudoux, Commissioner-General of Information, accused Germany and Russia of blackmail and declared they were trying to force an eastern peace upon Europe.

"Perhaps Hitler will propose it to us," M. Giraudoux said, "on condi-

wicz, declaring his Government would not accept terms of the German-Russian accord.

The note said the Poles were counting upon France and Britain to carry the war to final victory (A similar communication was delivered by the Polish Ambassador to London.)

Further indication that France had no intention of entertaining such a peace proposal was seen by observers in a trip yesterday by

President Albert Lebrun to the front line army headquarters.

M. Lebrun decorated an officer with the cross of the Legion of Honor and two non-commissioned officers with the military medal.

Simultaneously, Air Minister Guy La Chambre and Joseph Vuillemin, chief of the air force, flew to the front for a ten-hour inspection of air bases.

Meanwhile, semi-official French sources said that Saarbrücken, industrial center of the rich Saar basin and key point in the Nazi defenses across France's northeastern frontier, was three-fourths encircled.

These persons said the Germans would be forced to abandon the city soon or risk being cut off from the main Siegfried Line defenses several miles to the rear.

Military information received in Paris said French troops also were threatening Zweibrücken and Pirmasens, further east, through a series of tooth-shaped advances.

The French were reported consolidating their positions, which at some points between the Moselle and Rhine River extend as much as seven miles into Germany, in preparation for a Nazi offensive it was believed might follow rejection of an expected peace offer from Hitler.

Will Spurn Offer.

LONDON, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Authoritative sources declared today Britain would reject emphatically Adolf Hitler's offer of peace at the price of a partitioned Poland.

The Government—to all appearances—went ahead with mobilization of its entire fighting power for a finish fight with Germany.

An army of 65,000 census takers completed a register of some 46,000,000 persons in England, Scotland and Wales to provide the basis for food rationing and conscription of manpower for war.

A formal reply to what the British press called Hitler's "peace threat" was deferred by the War Cabinet, pending consultation with Prime Minister Chamberlain was expected to give the official reaction to the German-Russian agree-

ment in a statement before the House of Commons Monday or Tuesday.

Hint at New Aims.

The Times led the chorus of the British press demanding rejection of any peace proposal based on the Nazi-Soviet partition of Poland.

The Times declared Britain "would rather go down to defeat and destruction than compromise the essentials of our national being and the hopes which we now hold in store for others."

"No Quarrel With Soviet"

With the rest of the press, the Times said Britain was ready to accept the full implications of a German-Russian coalition and declared:

"We have sought no quarrel with the Soviet, and it remains to be seen whether the Soviet desires to fasten a quarrel on us."

The Daily Telegraph declared "the German hope of using Russia to dictate peace is doomed to failure."

The Laborite Daily Herald said the Russian-German agreement "does not shake us."

The Daily Mail commented: "So Hitler wants peace—at his own price. We reject his terms."

Some diplomatic commentators contended that Germany had been brought under Russian domination by the Moscow accord, and they saw in it as many disadvantages as advantages for Germany.

Russian production and transportation facilities, they argued, would prove insufficient to make up for the loss of supplies caused by the British-French blockade of Germany.

Commenting along this line, one person said, "Germany is not likely to get any more raw materials from Russia than she would have been able to get under the original non-aggression pact, nor is it likely that Russia will give Germany any more assistance than she would have given under the original pact."

Rationing to Start Soon.

Food Minister W. S. Morrison announced rationing would start in a few weeks, but he assured the nation there would be "no waiting in queues." The Government, he added, has bought 1,000,000 tons of sugar, an adequate supply for one year.

The British press association reported last night that fire had broken out on the naval training ship Caledonia, but that it was "in no way due to enemy action." Extent of the damage was not announced.

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The ship, formerly the Cunard White Star liner *Majestic*, 56,000 tons, was taken out of commission following the start of war and docked for extensive alterations as a training craft.

LONDON

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sept. 30.—The *London Times*, which often foretells the course of British policy, today hinted that the Government's far aims do not necessarily include restoration to Poland of her territory now occupied by Russia.

While asserting "there can be no peace with Hitler," the *Times* said British relations with Stalin "will be decided by events." It said the latest Russian-German line "restricts the Russian share of ethnic Poland."

Analyzes Populations

"Russia takes over in the main white Russians and Ukrainians," the paper continued. "Germany acquires additional territory with a population indubitably Polish and seeks to enlarge the now miscellaneous Reich with lands whose claim to liberty and independence is absolute."

It added that "freedom and independence for the Polish nation, within a frontier as unchallengeable as that which Germany violated on September 1 and with full and guaranteed access to the sea, constitute in their own right an article of any conceivable peace."

Terauchi Calls Nazi Westwall 'Impregnable'

Tokio Expert Visits Limes Line, Declares It's Safe if Held by Able Troops

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP).—Gen. Count Juichi Terauchi, former commander in chief of Japanese armies in North China, said today he believed that Germany's Limes Line, if "occupied by competent troops," would be impregnable.

Terauchi, former War Minister and now a member of Japan's Supreme War Council, came to Europe as leader of a Japanese mission which was to have attended the annual Nazi Party Congress at Nuremberg, canceled just before Germany invaded Poland.

The Japanese general has just returned from a tour of the West Wall after a visit at the Polish front,

where he talked with Fuehrer Adolf Hitler. For several weeks he has been in close contact with German officers and soldiers.

"The German west fortifications are a military work of art," said Terauchi, recognized by military men as an expert tactician. "The apparent disorderly system of bunkers, trenches, artillery emplacements, tank hindrances and fortifications reveals itself on closer examination as a vibrant organism in which each element synchronizes with the other and in which every eventuality had been previously weighed."

The general said that the Limes line was, "in the extent of its firing power, its solidity, its style of construction and in the depth to which it is built, an ideal ground for a military command to make a stand for an almost unlimited time even with numerically smaller forces against a far superior attacker."

"On the basis of my military experience, he added, 'I can't imagine that such fortification occupied by competent troops could ever be conquered."

Terauchi said that through his thoroughgoing inspection of the Limes Line "I was able to supplement my knowledge of modern fortification technique in a valuable manner."

In Poland the Japanese officer particularly visited the operations area of the German north army at Mlawa, Modlin and Warsaw when fighting was still going on. He said the extent of the motorization of German troops was "without doubt" responsible for the swift decision in the East, but added that the campaign also showed that "infantry still is the backbone of every army."

Terauchi said the precision of German advance reinforcements dovetailing with armored car, air force and infantry operations was particularly impressive.

COMMUNIQUE

PARIS, SEPT. 30-(AP)—

THIS MORNING'S COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED AT 9:56 O'CLOCK (3:56 A.M., E.S.T.) SAID:

"A NIGHT WITHOUT INCIDENT. ACTIVITY OF PATROLS THROUGHOUT THE REGION EAST OF THE SAAR RIVER."

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French Report Air Combats.

PARIS, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The French High Command reported tonight aerial activity on the western front, along with an exchange of artillery fire.

Tonight's communique read: "Enemy artillery action in the region immediately to the east of the Moselle."

"We replied with artillery fire. 'Large aerial activity on both sides."

LIVELIER GUNS

Berlin, Sept. 30 (AP).—Dispatches from the Western front today reported all quiet with only minor air skirmishes and "a little livelier" artillery activity.

The commentary *Deutsche Dienst* said nineteen enemy airplanes and two captive balloons had been shot down in the West since last Sunday. With five British warplanes reported brought down over the North Sea yesterday in an attempted raid on German warships near Helgoland, the week's announced total was twenty-four.

Germans Regain Posts.

BASEL, Switzerland, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Bitter but localized western front fighting was reported here today as German patrols thrust at a gap in the Moselle-Saar triangle opposite Merzig and in the Wissembourg sector.

French troops at these points were said to have withdrawn from posts they had taken solely for observation purposes, but to have defended positions already consolidated on their lines.

French tactics, it was said, are to give up positions which cannot be consolidated easily. Observers look on this system of warfare as a preparation for defense, rather than offense.

Basel reports said the French Army leaders would like nothing better than to have the Germans leave the safety of the Siegfried Line and try their power against the lines which the French have built up in their careful advances.

Observers said both sides have seemed reluctant to try behind-the-line bombings until there was some indication as to their relative air strength.

The calm in the Strasbourg section was so pronounced that University of Strasbourg students returned yesterday for books. The university was moved in the first week of the war to Clermont-Ferrand, but the library was left behind. During the night students loaded thousands of books into trucks and returned to the new seat of the university.

SEVEN BRITISH PLANES FELLED, GERMANS SAY

Two Reported Shot Down In North Sea. Two Over Western Front

London Announces 'Some' Casualties In Raid In Enemy Territory

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Sept. 30.—DNB, German official news agency, said tonight seven British planes were shot down today in two engagements with German planes, one of which it said occurred over the North Sea and the other over the Western front.

The news agency said the Germans also "caused one French plane to crash."

DNB asserted two of the British planes were destroyed over the North Sea by two German pursuit planes.

Reports All Five Shot Down

In the vicinity of Saarbrücken, on the Western front, it said five British planes approached the West Wall and that all were shot down. The news agency added that the same German squadron that encountered the British caused the crash of the French craft.

No details of the reported battles were given.

Toll Of Month Put At 64

In a summary of the first month of the war, DNB declared the French had lost thirty-seven planes and the British twenty-seven, either in air battles or from anti-aircraft fire.

The news agency said that in addition to the British losses which it listed, an undetermined number of planes went down with the British aircraft carrier *Courageous*, torpedoed September 18.

"Some" British Casualties

London, Sept. 30 (AP).—The Air Ministry announced tonight that British planes had engaged in an air battle over enemy territory and "some" British casualties had resulted.

The Ministry said enemy casualties were not known. The announcement said:

"Successful reconnaissances by the Royal Air Force have again been carried out by day and by night over Germany."

"The aircraft reconnoitering on the Western front engaged in an air battle over enemy territory."

"The engagement took place at a great height. We suffered some casualties."

"Enemy casualties are not known."

Report British Raids Fail.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.—The German Supreme Army Command issued today the following communique:

(11:40 A. M., 5:40 A. M., E. S. T.) "In the east, the capitulation of Modlin, 269 officers and about 5,000 men who had occupied the bridgehead of Modlin south of the Vistula surrendered. Fifty-eight cannon, 183 machine guns and numerous other war materials were captured. "In the west there was a little livelier artillery activity."

"At several points in the Skagerrak and Kattegat during the past two days, forty-five steamers were searched by German destroyers and torpedo boats for contraband goods and a number of them were captured."

"Twelve British fighting planes

in two groups attempted to fly into German territory along the North Sea coast. One group attacked destroyers in a German bay without any success. The British planes were chased away by anti-aircraft fire; bomb hits were not recorded."

"The second group was met by German pursuit planes near the East Frisian Islands of Wangerooge and Langeoog. In an air fight, five of six British planes were shot down. Crews of two German pursuit planes which made emergency landings on the sea were rescued uninjured by German warships."

NAZIS STILL INSIST BOMB SANK CARRIER

'Mere Kids' on Practice Flight Hit British Ship, They Say

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP).—Germans still insisted tonight that a second British aircraft carrier had been sunk, one usually well-posted source declaring it was done by three bombing planes manned by "mere kids on a lark."

The German High Command announced Wednesday that an un-

identified aircraft carrier had been "destroyed" the day before, eight days after the sinking of the British aircraft carrier *Courageous*. German broadcasts hinted it was the 22,000-ton *Ark Royal*.

[Winston Churchill, First Lord of the British Admiralty, told the House of Commons Wednesday that twenty German planes attacked a squadron of British warships in the North Sea Tuesday, but that none was hit.]

Permission Obtained

Early last Tuesday, he recounted, they obtained permission from the commander of their air force training camp to take the bombers out for an early morning spin.

Soon after taking off they spied a British aircraft carrier, but did not bother to investigate its name, the source said, which, he explained, accounted for German reticence on this point in the communique announcing the sinking.

The flyers fired among the vessels which one would make a power dive upon the ship, he continued, and the selected plane dropped a 1,000-pound bomb "smack on the deck of the carrier."

Relate What They Did

Then, he went on, the flyers returned to their camp and related what they had done.

This same source told of some of the details of the sinking of the *Courageous*.

"We knew that airplanes generally have orders to return to their mother ship at dark," he said. "We also knew the airplane carrier must turn against the wind so that the planes may effect a safe landing. And it also must slow down its speed."

"All, therefore, that our submarine had to do was to hover about the *Courageous* until dark, then wait for a number of planes to return and for the ship to turn slowly to the windward."

"After that it was only a matter of mathematics to figure exactly how a torpedo could strike amidships."

Churchill told the house of commons last Tuesday that "By a 100 to one chance" the *Courageous* was attacked when she turned at dusk into the wind to permit her own aircraft to land on her deck. He said two of the four destroyers normally assigned to her

had gone to the rescue of merchant ships attacked by submarines.)

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R. A. F. Photographs Siegfried Line

LONDON, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry said today that photographs taken by Royal Air Force pilots showed "in clearest detail some of the most strongly fortified zones" of the Siegfried Line.

None of the planes, flying 600 feet over the lines, were attacked, the Air Ministry said, and suggested that possibly they were mistaken for German aircraft.

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President Ignace Moscicki, interned in Rumania whither he had fled from Warsaw before the German invaders, had announced his resignation through the embassy a few minutes before the new President took the oath.

The Poles sought thus to outmaneuver the alleged German effort to prevent the existence of a Polish government by keeping Moscicki in Rumania unable to exercise his functions.

[An Associated Press dispatch from Subotica, Yugoslavia, stated late this afternoon that Dr. Moscicki arrived there from Rumania tonight en route to France.]

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The new President succeeded Moscicki, the embassy announced, "in conformity with constitutional law" embodied in a decree drafted on September 17, 1939, at the Polish border town of Kutu after the Government had fled from Warsaw.

The seventy-one-year-old Moscicki was interned at a royal shooting lodge in the interior of Rumania, where he was taken after he had crossed the border at Cernauti with other members of the Government. He had been President since 1926 of the republic which is now partitioned between Germany and Russia.

The American Ambassador to Poland, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., who has arrived here with his staff from Warsaw, was expected to remain in Paris and to be accredited to the new Government. Diplomats said that a final decision on this must be arrived at in Washington.

Mr. Biddle now has an office at the American embassy here while his counselor of embassy, North Winship, has established headquarters in the center of Paris.

Sikorski Premier.

Gathered around the new Polish President as he swore to uphold the Constitution of Poland was a handful of Polish officials who had been able to flee to Paris. These included Ambassador Jules Lukasiewicz and Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, commander-in-chief of the Polish Army in France.

The new President is 54 years old and has held Cabinet office intermittently since 1921. Twice he has been a Provincial Governor and is well known internationally as president of the World Association of Poles Abroad.

The new President decreed the resignation of the Cabinet headed by Slawoj Skladkowski, since it was unable to function on neutral Rumanian territory where many of its members are held.

The President named Sikorski as

the new Premier. In addition Sikorski will be commander of the Polish forces and Minister of Military Affairs.

Meanwhile an influential neutral official said that diplomatic efforts were being made by several nations to obtain the release of Polish Government officials from Rumania.

POLES IN PARIS INAUGURATE NEW REGIME

OCT 1 1939
Rackiewicz Installed As President After Dr. Moscicki Resigns

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Sept. 30.—A Polish Government without a country was established officially in France today.

In a dramatic ceremony at the Polish Embassy, mild-mannered Wladyslaw Rackiewicz, former President of the Warsaw Senate, took the oath of office as President of the republic now divided between Germany and Russia.

He succeeded 71-year-old Dr. Ignace Moscicki, who had been held in internment in Rumania, where he fled before the German invaders. Dr. Moscicki tonight passed through Subotica, Yugoslavia, en route to France by way of Italy.

Try To Outmaneuver Nazis

Moscicki's resignation from the Presidency, which he had held since 1926, was announced through the embassy a few minutes before the new President took the oath.

Through the inauguration of Rackiewicz, the Poles sought to outmaneuver what diplomats called Nazi efforts to prevent the existence of a Polish Government by keeping Moscicki in Rumania without power to exercise his functions.

Rackiewicz's first act was to decree the resignation of the Cabinet headed by Slawoj Skladkowski, since it was unable to function from neutral Rumanian territory.

Sikorski Named Premier

Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski was named Premier, commander of the Polish

forces and Minister of Military Affairs. Sikorski formerly served Premier.

Other members of the new Cabinet include:

STANISLAW STRONSKI, Minister without portfolio and Vice-Premier.

AUGUST ZALESKI, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

COL. ADAM KOC, Minister of Finances.

The new President said three other members would be announced soon. He asserted they would be selected from the Socialist, People's Peasant and National Labor parties for a United Front Cabinet.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were a handful of Polish officials who had fled with Rackiewicz to France. They included Koc, chief of the Polish military mission here, and Ambassador Julius Lukasiewicz.

Decree Drafted During Flight

The 54-year-old President took over his duties, the embassy said, "in conformity with constitutional law" embodied in a decree drafted September 17, 1939, at the Polish border town of Kutu after the Government fled.

Rackiewicz has held public office intermittently since 1921. He was Minister of Interior for three terms. It was not disclosed whether his wife accompanied him here. They have no children.

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Rackiewicz has been head of the Alliance of Poles Abroad since 1921. Ignace Jan Paderewski, famous pianist and former Premier, reported to have fled to France because of

Son Of Poland

Rackiewicz is a patriot deported from Poland in his youth, the new President organized secret societies to free Poland and was arrested by Russian secret police for his activities. At the start of the Russian revolution,

Rackiewicz organized Polish forces on the Eastern front.

General Sikorski is known as a brilliant tactician whose books on modern warfare are widely circulated in France and are listed as "required reading" for French officers.

Moscicki En Route to France

SUBOTICA, Yugoslavia, Sept. 30 (AP).—Dr. Ignace Moscicki, who resigned today as President of Poland, arrived here from Rumania tonight en route to France. He had been interned at a royal hunting lodge in Rumania, to which country he fled from Warsaw before the German invaders. He traveled as a private citizen, and no official reception was accorded him.

During his short stop at this bur-

der point near the juncture of the Rumanian, Yugoslav and Hungarian frontiers, Dr. Moscicki said he and the Polish nation hoped Britain and France would not conclude their fight until Poland's rights were restored completely. Regarding the situation in southeastern Europe, he said he believed the countries there, together with Italy, would be able to retain their neutrality.

"Farce," Says Germany

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP).—D. N. B. German official news agency said tonight that the establishment of a new Polish government abroad was a "farce." The news agency said authority in former Poland now rested wholly in the hands of Germany and Russia. It added that the Polish government "deserted the nation" and that many Poles were content with the present situation.

U. S. Receives Official Notice Of Poland's End

OCT 1 1939
Potocki Delivers Formal Denunciation of Partition to State Department

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Ambassador Jerzy Potocki, of Poland, formally denounced to the State Department today the German-Russian partition of his country.

In a statement delivered to James C. Dunn, State Department political adviser, the envoy declared the division violated existing treaties and would be resisted by the Polish government with all means at its disposal.

The Ambassador's action posed for the United States the question what diplomatic attitude to take toward the latest disappearance of a European state. Diplomats expect this government will do as it did when Czechoslovakia was swallowed by Germany—refuse to recognize the conquest.

State Department officials had no comment on word from Paris that Wladyslaw Rackiewicz had taken the oath as President of Poland in Paris, succeeding Dr. Ignace Moscicki, who resigned.

With the American Ambassador to Poland, Alexander J. Drexel Biddle Jr., now in Paris, officials here said informally that it appeared likely Biddle would continue to be accredited to the Polish government. No instructions have been sent him since the new Polish President took office in exile, it was said.

During the World War, the Belgian government fled to France, but

the United States Minister, Brand Whitlock, remained in Brussels although it was under German domination. When the Rumanian government fled to a remote corner of that country during the war, the United States Minister went with it, and the Ambassador to China has followed that government in its moves since the start of Japanese invasion.

Potocki's communications to the State Department said:

"I have the honor, upon instructions of my government, to inform the government of the United States that the agreement signed in Moscow between the governments of Germany and of Soviet Russia on Sept. 28, 1939, assuming to dispose of the territory of the Polish Republic, is an illegal act in direct violation of existing treaties and international law.

"In consequence the government of the Republic of Poland refuses to recognize this agreement and will strive, with all means at its disposal, to free the territory of the Republic of Poland from occupation by alien troops and to restore to its people their inalienable rights to freedom and self-determination."

However, this appeal was written at Zaleszczyki, a Polish town on the Rumanian frontier, on Sept. 17, a few hours after the President had learned that Soviet troops were entering Poland.

The same day he went to Kutu, also in Poland, and conferred with members of the Polish government, who agreed to the declaration. They radioed this decision from the mobile short-wave station of Col. Beck to Ambassador Lukasiewicz at Paris, who two days later made a radio speech to Poles in France on the basis of the message.

It was on the night of Sept. 17 that Moscicki and members of his household crossed into Rumania. There he met S. Grigoriu, Rumanian secretary of legation at Warsaw, who said the Polish government should enter Rumania, having the choice of staying while abstaining from political activity or receiving safe transit through Rumania to a neutral country. Moscicki accepted the second course.

The next day, however, Beck was forbidden by the Rumanian authorities to hold a diplomatic reception at the town of Cernauti and denied the right to visit the diplomatic mission to Warsaw, which had come with the Polish government. Later the same day Grigoriu called on Moscicki and said that, in the face of direct threats from the Nazi government, if Rumania allowed the Polish government to leave the country, Rumania would have to retract its previous offer.

Grigoriu then rounded up all the members of the Polish government and took them in a caravan to Blagaj, in central Rumania. Here Moscicki was interned in a hunting lodge belonging to Prince Nicholas,

brother of King Carol II. Premier Feleician Slawoj-Skladkowski, Col. Beck, A. Roman, Minister of Commerce; J. Ulrich, Minister of Communications, and Eugene Kwiatkowski, Finance Minister, were removed to Slanick and quarantined in hotels. Marshal Smigly-Rydz, commander of the Polish Army, is being held prisoner at Cracova.

Polish Officials' Release

OCT 1 1939
By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 30.—An influential neutral official said today diplomatic efforts were being made by several nations to obtain the release of former Polish government officials from Rumania.

Former President Ignacy Moscicki and other members of the Polish government have been held at various points in Rumania since Sept. 18 after fleeing the German-Russian invasion of their homeland.

The neutral official said the Poles charged that Rumania's action in this matter was taken under a German threat to invade Rumania unless the Polish government was interned. Rumanians have asserted the Polish ministers were held because they were carrying on political activity on neutral soil.

It was indicated that nations allied with or friendly to Poland were making representations at Bucharest, urging the release of Polish government members.

Warsaw Is Found In Ruins, Fires Raging All Over City

Writer, After Flight To Polish Capital, Tells Of Havoc

OCT 1 1939 By Shells And Bombs

Following is a first-hand account of conditions in surrendered Warsaw by a veteran Associated Press staff man, who was the first American correspondent to view the Polish capital since its siege by German armies began September 8.

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER

Warsaw, Sept. 30.—Warsaw is in ruins.

There is scarcely an undamaged building in the center of the Polish capital. The former Saxon palace on spacious Pilsudski Square in the heart of the city, which housed the Polish Foreign Office, has been shelled and burned.

Other buildings in the vicinity of the square suffered equally from shells and bombs. The city's two largest

hotels are located there. I circled twice tonight in a Junkers plane over one whose roof was ripped open to the sky during the twenty-day siege by German armies.

It was a sad sight, first in the late afternoon and then at dusk as a red moon peered over the horizon casting a glow on the Vistula river.

At least a hundred fires were burning.

The largest was along the coal yard on the railway line to Berlin. From the air it looked like a highly illuminated boulevard. Smaller fires could be seen burning in all quarters of the city. Most of the buildings had already been gutted and only tiny wisps of smoke arose from them.

The railway station in Praga, Warsaw's eastern section, was burning. But two iron bridges over the Vistula, connecting Praga with Warsaw proper, were intact.

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Bitter fighting took place in Praga before the capital was shelled heavily, and tonight it was a trench town. Trenches zig-zagged along the streets and back yards. They even were dug in front of apartment-house doors so it was possible to step from the front door into a trench.

Praga's buildings had their sides blown out and their roofs caved in, but this destruction was a bagatelle compared with what I saw when I got

across the Vistula and looked down on an entire city lying under piles of bricks, plaster and charred debris.

Flew From Brest-Litovsk
A long line of bedraggled Polish soldiers, unarmed, marched in good order westward out of the city. They had stacked their guns. The first group of thousands of Polish soldiers, who held the city until it was battered to

pieces and forced to surrender September 27, left last night.

The last are due to depart tomorrow night.

Outside the city they were met by Germans and taken prisoner. German troops were scheduled to occupy the city on Monday. So far no important body of Germans has entered the central part of Warsaw.

The streets were practically deserted. A few hundred persons milled about Pilsudski Square and half a dozen automobiles were seen in various parts of the city.

This correspondent flew to Warsaw from Brest-Litovsk after passing two and a half days watching the Russian Army march into eastern Poland. The Russians have not advanced farther than Brest-Litovsk.

The Soviet troops are moving slowly and in masses. German troops have not yet withdrawn completely beyond the military demarcation lines but only small detachments were to be seen east of the Vistula River.

When the pilot brought the trimotored plane down between bomb-made holes at the Akecie Airport, on the southwestern edge of Warsaw, four happy Germans among the passengers climbed out. They had been among the 6,000 Germans living in Poland and had been held prisoners in a Polish concentration camp in Beresa Kartuska, eighty miles from the Russian border.

Released by Russians who emptied the camp on Sept. 17, they were found by a German military commission sent by Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering in agreement with Russian Defense Commissar Klementi E. Voroshilov to investigate a report that twelve airmen had been taken prisoner and shot in the camp. The report was proved to be false, but the graves of three German civilians were found by the Germans.

Hundreds of Germans from Posen, Silesia and the Polish Corridor who had been in the camp are now wandering about eastern Poland awaiting an opportunity to get home.

Slovakia Plans Economic Aid To Reich in War

OCT 1 1939
Insists We Are at Peace With World; Regained Areas Formerly Seized by Poles

BRATISLAVA, Sept. 30 (AP).—Spokesmen for Premier Josef Tiso and Foreign Minister Ferdinand Durciansky, of Slovakia, said today their country probably would give economic support to Germany in

return for continued protection. At the same time, the spokesmen said that, following the German victory over Poland, "we are at peace with all the world; that means we are not engaged in any fight against Great Britain and France."

Slovakia now holds 3,600 square miles of former Polish territory.

Informed sources said Slovakia wages an undeclared war on Poland, in conjunction with Germany, to regain 2,250 square miles inhabited by 25,000 people, an area which Poland acquired from Slovakia in 1920 and 1938.

The Propaganda Ministry here reiterated that Slovakia's current occupation of the 3,600 square miles did not mean the possession would be permanent—unless Germany should so decide.

"We do not want to add the Polish minority to our German, Hungarian and Jewish minorities," said Karol Murgas, chief of the Hlinka Guard. "We only claim the area where the inhabitants speak Slovak better than Polish."

Three Slovak Army leaders, decorated with the German Iron Cross, were directing the military rule of the Polish area, a rule subordinated to the German Army command, which has been empowered by Premier Tiso to extend German martial law even into Slovakia.

A Cabinet member, who declined to permit use of his name, said today: "I believe most Slovaks regret that our new frontier probably will be fifteen miles from Russia, instead of a common frontier. The Slovaks have always felt a kinship with the Russians, even more so than with other Slavic races, such as Czechs and Poles."

"I believe," he added, "that not more than 15 per cent of the Slovaks would vote for another union with the Czechs, but more than 60 or 70 per cent might favor Russian incorporation, if the subject should be broached."

One authority said only 200 Slovaks were killed and 500 wounded in the operations in Poland.

Slovakia's economy has been strained to support 300,000 German troops quartered here as well as her own expanded army.

It was reported officially that 150,000 Slovak conscripts were being demobilized, leaving 75,000, or more than twice the normal army strength to maintain the occupation of Polish territory.

Slovaks Faced Death For Defying Germans

Regiment Of 3,000 Saved From Firing Squad At Last Minute For Refusing To Fight Poles

OCT 1 1939
By the Associated Press

Zilina, Slovakia, Sept. 30.—A story of a Slovak regiment which refused to march against Poland and defied a German threat of summary execution, was told today by one of the former mutineers.

The informant, who risked arrest if his identity became known to the police, produced evidence that he was mobilized before September 1 (when German troops entered Poland) and was garrisoned until fifteen days ago at Kremnica, in middle Slovakia.

He said only the personal intervention of Gen. Ferdinand Csatlos, War Minister and army commander, saved the regiment from German punishment. Csatlos hurried from the Polish front, reaching Kremnica before the twenty-four-hour German ultimatum to "march or be shot" expired.

Only Slovaks In Regiment
"Men of our regiment were all Slovaks, no Germans or Hungarians, and just a year ago we had been mobilized to fight for the Czech-Slovak Republic against Germany," the informant said. "We couldn't forget that, nor the old Slovak feeling of friendship for our Slavic brothers in Poland."

"We got our marching orders but we didn't march. We lined up with full equipment on the drill ground, nearly 3,000 strong. Most of us had been talking since the war's start two weeks before and we were solidly against a war we didn't want."

"We began singing the Czech-

Slovak national anthem. You could hear us a kilometer away. I tell you we were determined to be free men. Our officers let us go back to the barracks and we waited to see what the German military commander in Kremnica would do about it."

"Word came that we would be court martialed and shot unless we obeyed the German order. But we didn't move. All night we sat up talking and singing. We didn't know what

the morning would bring but we were ready to face the worst."

Describes Tense Hours
The informant, a man in his middle thirties, struggled for words to describe those tense hours in the barracks.

"Csatlos saved up; we owe our lives to him," he continued. "The Germans made him put the Slovak army into the war, but I know he did everything possible to save his troops in the front line, and he wouldn't let the Germans take revenge on our regiment."

"Csatlos knew how we felt. In 1917 he went over from the Austrian-Hungarian army to the Czech legions in Russia. He still is a true Slovak. When he came to Kremnica the Germans stopped their threats."

"He gave most of the regiment three weeks' leave and others were transferred. None went to the front. Soon the war finished. I tell you we're glad it's over."

Pope Says Poland Will Not Die

Audience in Tears as Pontiff Blesses Nation Whose Riches Are 'in the Human Heart.'

OCT 1 1939
CASTEL GANDOLFO, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII coupled his consolation to the Polish people today with an admonition to "remember that Poland is not going to die."

"May Christ, Who wept at the death of Lazarus and over the ruin of His fatherland," he said, "gather and some day compensate you for the tears which you spill over your dead and over that Poland which does not want to die."

Speaking at an audience for Polish residents of Rome "in this frightful, tragic hour," the Pope asked his listeners to place their trust in God, to look forward to the future with hope and, especially, to pray that Poles would not be deprived of the comforts of religion by the "enemies of God."

Cardinal Hlond, the Primate of Poland, stood beside the Pope as he bestowed his apostolic blessing upon the Polish people. Many of those in the audience of 200 persons, mostly priests and nuns, wept at the Pope's words.

When he had finished speaking the Pope stepped down from his dais and stood in rapt attention as the gathering sang "May God Protect Poland," the hymn which the Poles have comforted themselves in previous partitions of their homeland by foreign Powers.

Won Enemy's Praise.
The Pope, who spoke in French, said that the Polish people had lost their lives and goods before in the nation's long history, but that there are riches which "are not kept in strong boxes but in the human heart."

"These you have never lost," he said, "nor, above all, have the Polish people lost their faith." He declared that the Poles had defended their soil with such courage that they had won the praise of even their enemies.

"There are thousands and thousands of human beings who are suffering, victims of wounds in bodies and souls, from this war which all of our efforts so persistently and ardently, but nevertheless futilely, sought to preserve from Europe."

Not All Soldiers.
The Pope said that "before our eyes is passing a sight of frightened crowds and refugees in pitiable condition and we observe that they are not all fighters."

people have known hours of discouragement, periods of seeming death, but also they have seen days of revival and resurrection.

Prayer and Action.

"Poland is faithful to the Faith of Christ and for that reason we are sure that you will never give up the sentiments so solidly anchored in your souls."

"We do hope that God will not

permit that the exercise of religion be hindered in your country and that the Catholics' life may continue deep and fruitful and in the liberty which is due it. For that reason we exhort your pastors to pursue their initiative in the field which, with the aid of God, may remain open to their activity."

"Whatever may be the new circumstances, the duty of everybody is to persevere not only in prayer but also courageously in activities, since it is exactly in those hours in which Divine Providence seems to hide itself for an instant that it is fine and good to believe in it."

"Your sorrow, tempered with hope, will not be at all joined with rancor and even less with hate. May your drive toward justice remain in accordance with the divine law of charity."

"It is through justice and charity that there may finally be restored that peace for which, in the midst of torment of souls, the cries of the people so anxiously arise and for which from one end of the world to the other millions of sincere souls, among them those who do not profess the Catholic faith, raise their prayer to God, sole ruler of the souls of men."

"May Christ, who wept at the death of Lazarus and over the ruin of His fatherland, gather and some day compensate you for the tears which you spill over your dead and over that Poland which does not want to die."

PONTIFF GIVES FIRST ADDRESS SINCE INVASION

OCT 1 1939

Pius XII Expresses Hope Religious Freedom Will Survive In Country

Urges Clergy Continue Work, All Persevere In Prayer And Action

OCT 1 1939
[By the Associated Press]

Castel Gandolfo, Italy, Sept. 30.—Pope Pius XII expressed the hope today that religious freedom would survive in dismembered Poland "despite many reasons for fear" by the too well-known designs of enemies of God.

Speaking at an audience for Polish residents of Rome in his first public utterance since the invasion of Poland, the Pope admonished his hearers that "as you shed bitter tears for your dead, remember that Poland is not going to die."

Sorrow "Tempered With Hope"
"May Christ, who wept at the death of Lazarus and over the ruin of his fatherland, gather and some day compensate you for the tears you spill over your dead and over that Poland which does not want to die."

Consoling the Polish people "in this frightful, tragic hour," he told them that their sorrow, "thus tempered with hope, will not be mixed with rancor or even less with hate."

He offered his consolation, too, at the sight of "hundreds of thousands of poor human beings, some non-combatants" suffering from "wounds in bodies and souls from this war, from which all of our efforts so persistently and ardently, but nevertheless futilely, sought to preserve Europe."

Urges Continued Work

He appealed to the bishops and clergy to continue their work in Poland and said he hoped for the preservation of liberty of worship, the Catholic press, charitable institutions, social work and religious instruction.

August Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland, stood beside the Pope as he bestowed his apostolic blessing on the Polish people.

Many of those in the audience, mostly nuns and priests, wept at the Pope's words.

When he finished speaking, the Pope stepped down from his dais and stood in rapt attention as the gathering sang "May God Protect Poland," the hymn with which the Poles have comforted themselves in previous partitions of their homeland by foreign powers.

Praises Military Valor

The Pope spoke of the Poles' military valor, their ten centuries of "defend-

ng Christian Europe" and their great religious faith.

He added that the Polish people had lost their lives and goods before in the nation's long history, but declared here are riches which "are not kept in strong boxes, but in the human heart."

"These you have never lost," he said, "nor above all have the Polish people lost their faith..."

"In their tempestuous life these people have known hours of discouragement, periods of seeming death, but also they have seen days of revival and resurrection."

Asks They Persevere

"Poland is faithful to the faith of Christ and for that reason we are sure that you will never give up the sentiments so solidly anchored in your souls," the Pope said.

He urged that "whatever may be the new circumstances, the duty of everybody is to persevere, not only in prayer, but also courageously in activities, since it is exactly in those hours during which Divine Providence seems to hide itself for an instant that it is fine and good to believe in it."

"In fact," he added, "it is through justice and charity that there may really be restored that peace for which, in the midst of torment of souls, so anxiously rise cries of the people and for which from one end of the world to the other millions of pure souls, among them those who not profess the Catholic faith, raise their prayers to God, sole Ruler of souls of men."

PATROL PROBLEM

[The Associated Press]

Panama, Sept. 30.—The Inter-American Conference studied today the problem of defining safety zones in American waters after having cleared its agenda of lengthy technical economic and neutrality problems.

A plan backed by the United States and Cuba would prohibit completely the activities of belligerents within an air, land and sea safety zone. An Argentine suggestion called for only a drastic restriction of sea activities.

Zone Definition Difficult

The actual definition of such a zone was expected to present some difficulties, although most of the countries involved have expressed favor of the move. The United States would bear the brunt of the patrol work.

The conference moved yesterday to

increase trade among Western Hemisphere nations as a defense against long war in Europe.

Creation of a permanent group with headquarters in Washington to study problems of commerce and finance between North and South America also was proposed. The committee

would include a group of five monetary experts.

Closing May Be Delayed

This proposal was added to the already crowded calendar which may delay the closing of the conference, scheduled for tomorrow.

The navigation subcommittee recommended enactment of legislation to prevent increased freight and insurance rates on merchant ships as "unjustified by the special costs and risks resulting from the present state."

Recommended also were bilateral agreements to maintain maritime communications to safeguard passenger and freight traffic, study of the possibility of decreasing consular fees to increase the delivery speed of small cargoes and the lowering of port fees and other charges affecting merchant marine.

Panama Barley Still Undecided On Safety Zone

Limits of Area Navies of 2 Hemispheres Are to Guard To Be Fixed Soon

PANAMA CITY, Sept. 30 (AP).—The Inter-American Conference on Neutrality completed tonight a plan for a strengthened economic front. Definition of an American safety zone to be patrolled by the combined navies of the two hemispheres was left unsettled at the end of the first week's conferences, which were extended until Tuesday.

Committees considering policing plans backed by the United States and Cuba will meet again tomorrow. The proposed safety zone would circle the Americas and prescribe limits within which belligerent activities would not be permitted. An

Argentine suggestion added to the plan called only for drastic restrictions of sea activities.

On the economic front, Esteban Jaramillo, of Colombia, said the re-

port was a "defensive" alliance against factors which threaten to disturb and weaken the economy of each nation of this continent. Representatives of the American Republics have come here to tell the world that democracies of this continent are united with an unbreakable decision and sincere spirit of solidarity to help each other," Jaramillo declared. All republics are prepared for the economic struggle "without regional rivalries," he added.

Delegates said the proposed advisory group on shipping and exchange should start functioning in Washington by Nov. 15 as an "extension" of the conference.

The economic report adopted in the plenary session combined twenty-seven projects submitted by fifteen nations. The economic and financial body of twenty-one experts would study monetary problems, exchange balances, international payments, means of obtaining monetary and economic stability, exports and imports legislation and other data affecting shipping and commerce.

Leopoldo Melo, head of the Argentine delegation, was appointed chairman of a special committee redrafting a proposal opposing the inclusion of foodstuffs and clothing in contraband lists. The revised form of the proposal, delegates said, was intended to express opposition to the inclusion of these articles which are not intended for belligerent governments or armed forces.

Diplomats expected other aspects of the contraband issue would be referred to a permanent neutrality committee to serve for the duration of the war.

After today's sessions, delegates attended a reception given by Narciso Garay, foreign minister of Panama.

Sept. 30, 1939

Shortage of Foodstuffs Grows Acute in Mexico

Labor and Industry Petition Government to Act

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 30 (AP).—Mexican labor and business organizations are urging the government to act to remedy what they call a shortage of prime foodstuffs.

Informed observers said today that the food situation had become one of the most serious problems on the Mexican economic horizon.

The C. T. M., national labor union, published a report today that thousands demonstrated last night at Vera Cruz, demanding that merchants reduce prices. Orators at the demonstrations said failure to cut prices within eight days would bring seizure of stocks.

The National Confederation of Chambers of Commerce insisted it was helpless, inasmuch as the price and distribution of prime foodstuffs is controlled by the government. It called on the Federal Ministry of Economy, which administers the government food control agency, to provide merchants with necessary supplies of foodstuffs.

3 DANISH SHIPS SEIZED BY REICH

Denmark to Protest Action of Germans.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—German warships today seized three Danish freighters in the Kattegat and took them to a German port, according to a report from the lightship at Laeso Island.

[The Kattegat is a stretch of sea between Denmark and Sweden. A German High Command communique earlier today said forty-five vessels had been searched for contraband in the Kattegat and Skagerrak—between Denmark and Norway—and "a number of them were captured."]

Word from the lightship said German destroyers could be seen plainly as they took the steamships Rota, Diana and Lyneas.

The Rota, 840 tons, and the Diana, 942 tons, were bound for England with bacon and butter; the Lyneas, 656 tons, was bound for the Netherlands with woodpulp from Sweden.

A Foreign Office spokesman said

Denmark would protest the seizure in Berlin. Bacon and butter, he pointed out, were not considered contraband. He asserted that a special German envoy, Ulrich von Hassell, early in the war assured the Danish Government that Germany would not interfere with Denmark's trade with England.

Until today no Danish ship had been seized or sunk by Germans, although early in the war several fishing smacks struck German mines.

Finnish Steamer Seized

Helsinki, Finland, Sept. 30 (AP).—The 2,141-ton Finnish steamer Satakunta was reported seized tonight by a German warship and taken to Hamburg. The ship was en route to Belgium with a cargo of timber.

Mexico Dismantles German Ships' Wireless

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Wireless apparatus on three German ships here has been dismantled by the Government, which said it received reports the vessels were communicating with Berlin.

One of the ships was the passenger liner Columbus. Officials said they searched the vessels for hidden radio sets, but found none.

British Ship Is Well Armed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The British freighter Almeda Star arrived today from London equipped with machine guns and anti-aircraft guns, the first merchantman to reach here so well armed. She brought two hundred passengers from Rio de Janeiro and ninety-five to port, points south.

Mauretania Off For Home With 3 Guns on Deck

Liner, Painted Gray, Carries

200 British Passengers;

Queen Mary Is Still Here

The Cunard White Star liner Mauretania, painted a somber war-time gray and armed with two anti-aircraft guns and a 100-pounder, sailed for "a British port" at 11 a. m. today, with about 200 passengers aboard, including many women and children. All were British subjects.

Partly because the Cunard Line is boosting its passenger fares 33 per cent starting Tuesday, the Mau-

retania carried almost twice as many passengers as the Aquitania, which departed on Sept. 23. With the sailing of the Mauretania only one British passenger liner, the Queen Mary, remains in port.

Among the passengers was T. Mayne-Moore, of London, returning from the Orient via the United States, who told of rough treatment he had received in Korea at the hands of Japanese soldiers.

He said he was taken off the Peking-Fusan express, slapped twice on the face and kicked in the shins. Although he had just emerged from a hospital and was still weak from an operation, the Japanese compelled him to haul his baggage off the train. They questioned him for two hours before setting him free. Two Americans traveling on the same train were not molested, he said.

Several passengers came down from Canada after finding that sailings out of Montreal had been canceled. Less than a score of visitors were at the Fourteenth Street pier when the Mauretania sailed.

Messages received yesterday at the offices of the Swedish-American Line here revealed that the liner Kungsholm, which sailed from New York Sept. 16, had finally been released by the British after an enforced layover of four days at the Scottish port of Kirkwall. The Kungsholm resumed her voyage yesterday morning and is expected to reach Gothenberg today. Her departure for the United States has been put back from yesterday until Tuesday.

The Kungsholm, carrying 214 passengers, including twelve Americans, was challenged off the coast of northern Scotland by a British cruiser and conveyed to Kirkwall, chief port of the Orkney Islands. Apparently the British made an extraordinarily thorough search of her 4,000-ton cargo, but found no contraband. None of the passengers was seized. Among the passengers are Dr. G. Tikhomirnov, Soviet Commissioner General to the New York World's Fair, and V. V. Bourgan, deputy commissioner, who were returning to the Soviet to confer with government officials regarding Russian participation at the Fair next year.

Officials of the Holland America Line were still undecided yesterday about the sailing of the Nieuw Amsterdam for Rotterdam tomorrow. It is probable, they said, that the liner will be withdrawn from trans-Atlantic service because of reduced travel and diverted to the West Indies cruise trade. If tomorrow's sailing is cancelled, the 130 passengers who have booked on the Nieuw Amsterdam will be transferred to the Zaandam, which sails at 5 p. m. tomorrow. The Zaandam

SUBMARINE SIGHTED

Fisherman Reports Seeing One Near Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 30 (Canadian Press).—Ralph Bremer, secretary of the Fishing Vessel Owners' Association, said today that a "very reliable" fisherman had reported sighting a submarine near Sechart, thirty miles north of here, on September 16.

An Alaskan Indian fisherman and his crew had declared they had sighted a submarine in September 19, near Ketchikan, Alaska. The same day the Indian made his report, President Roosevelt said a "foreign submarine" had been reported seen in Alaskan waters.

Air Commodore G. O. Johnson of the Royal Canadian Air Force said that seaplanes had been watching the Sechart area "all along, but no submarines have been detected from the air."

Bremer said that the fisherman declared he was close enough to the submarine to read three numbers on its side and to see through binoculars two or three men who came on deck.

POZNAN POTENTATE

Poznan, Sept. 30 (AP).—Dr. Hans Frank, German Minister Without Portfolio, has assumed the duties of supreme civil administrator for this former Polish territory. He said the most important task was "irrevocably to secure this soil for German farmers and never again permit it to become a disputed province."

Jewish Officials Removed in Hungary

BUDAPEST, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Jewish members of city councils and town governing bodies in many Hungarian communities were removed from office today under laws regulating the Jewish population.

Belgium's Plight

[By the Associated Press]
Brussels, Sept. 30.—Comparatively empty harbors and a new three-year high for unemployment bore witness today to the effect of Europe's war on neutral Belgium's national life.

There is one universally-expressed hope—"We don't want war"—but observers said business has been hit heavily by the British blockade of Germany.

Eager For U. S. Trade

Belgians speak not only of the necessity of supplying the people with basic rations, but where to get raw materials for their highly developed industry and how to reach markets with their products.

Trade negotiations with the French, British and Germans are under way, and the Belgian press has indicated an increasing interest in negotiations with the United States for increased trade.

Pinch Not Yet Serious

From most outward appearances the average Belgian's life has not been changed seriously by the war thus far. Gasoline is rationed, but there still seem to be as many automobiles—mostly American—in Brussels' streets. Cafes are closing sharply at 2 A. M. despite the grumblings of waiters, but bright lights remain shining and theaters, movies and street cars are operating normally. Restaurants still offer full dinners, and stores are jammed with shoppers.

Hungarian Nazi Leader Challenges Foe to Duel

Dispute in Parliament Brings Invitation to Use Swords

BUDAPEST, Sept. 30 (P).—A challenge to a duel was issued today by Kalman Hubay, leader of the largest Hungarian Nazi group, to Baron Laszlo Vay, president of a government party called the Hungarian Life party.

Yesterday Hubay's thirty-odd Nazi deputies walked out of the Parliament in "passive resistance." During the session Vay charged Hubay used unparliamentary methods and broke a political truce.

Both deputies are regarded as excellent fencers. Since both are officers, permission for them to meet in a duel depends on the decision of a military court of honor.

Saar Coal—A Trickle

[By the Associated Press]
Lucerne, Switzerland, Sept. 30.—German coal, which poured through St. Gotthard tunnel en route to Italy at the rate of nearly 25,000 tons a day the first three weeks of the war, has dropped to only a few hundred tons a day.

Some observers ascribed this drop partly to neutral Switzerland's desire to have such shipments routed through the Brenner Pass, outside Swiss territory. But even the Brenner shipments have been small.

Another explanation, given by Swiss business sources, was that the great reserves of Saar coal mined for export before the war are dwindling.

Italian sources said, however, the Germans have filled their Mediterranean port coal yards and are waiting for consumption to catch up with the demand before sending more.

Gasoline Shortage Turns Danes to Bicycles

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Gasoline rationing which has caused a trend from automobiles to bicycles resulted today in suspension of operations in General Motors Danish assembly plants, employing approximately 2,000 workers. More than 2,000 bicycles are used in this country.

War Gives British New Sales Slogans

LONDON, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The vocabulary of war is providing British advertisers with new slogans to promote sales.

One book shop suggests that Londoners "Read while they raid"; the manufacturer of a shampoo advises women not to "Blackout the highlights of your hair"; and a patent medicine is described as "A doctor's barrage against ill health."

Other advertisements tell how to keep the hands soft while digging trenches; how to keep the colonel from biting his nails by giving him chocolates; and a portable heater is described as just the thing to warm air raid shelters.

Germans May Dance Now Poles Are Beaten

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—Germans may dance again—if they wish. A ban on public dancing which was imposed at the start of the Polish campaign has been lifted.

Prague Trolley Riders Strike Year After Munich

Word-of-Mouth Propaganda Reduces Business

PRAGUE, Sept. 30 (P).—Street car riders went on "strike" here today, and Czechs whispered these were the reasons:

To register a protest on the anniversary of the Munich four-power pact which resulted in dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia;

To try out the effectiveness of word of mouth propaganda, the apparent method used to organize the strike;

As a protest against preference given the German language in the city.

The strike reduced passenger business sharply.

How Our Time Flies

[By the Associated Press]
BERLIN, Sept. 30.—A year ago today Adolf Hitler and Prime Minister Chamberlain signed the memorable document hailing the four-power Munich pact partitioning Czechoslovakia and the Anglo-German naval agreement as "symbolic of the desires of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again."

Mr. Chamberlain, stepping from his plane in London, waved the agreement before the crowd and shouted, "Peace in our time."

The Hitler-Chamberlain accord was a sequel to the "peace of Munich," signed the day before.

Aliens Are Interned At Canadian Centers

Prisoners Held At Camp In West

CALGARY, Alta., Sept. 30 (Canadian Press).—The internment of about 145 aliens in a Government camp in the Kananaskis district, forty-five miles south of here, was disclosed today.

It was learned prisoners also were held in the citadel of Quebec at Kingston, Ont., and that a large internment camp is being prepared at Petawawa, Ont.

The camp, surrounded by barbed wire fences and guarded by a special company of World War veterans which was recruited here, formerly was a training station of the Federal Government Forestry Department. It is equipped with wooden huts.

The aliens were arrested by Royal Canadian Mounted Police and it was understood transported to Morely, Alta., in railway cars and then moved to the camp by truck. The aliens do a certain amount of work daily in the internment camp, in line with the plan adopted at similar camps during the first great war.

MONTREAL, Sept. 30 (Canadian Press).—The Montreal division of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has interned about 120 persons at Fort Henry, Kingston, Ont., since the outbreak of the present war. Inspector V. Harville of the Secret Service Corps said today.

HALIFAX, N. S., Sept. 30 (Canadian Press).—Royal Canadian Mounted Police disclosed today that more than a score of unnaturalized German residents had been arrested in the Maritime Provinces since Canada declared war on Germany.

Sixteen have been arrested in Nova Scotia, one in Prince Edward Island and sixteen in New Brunswick, they said. Some have been sent to Quebec City and the others to Sussex, N. B., where a reception camp has been established.

Several others, the police said, signed agreements to conform with certain wartime regulations, including periodical reporting to authorities.

Those arrested by the R. C. M. P. are turned over to military authorities.

SEIZURES AT KITCHENER, 1939
KITCHENER, Ont., Sept. 30 (Canadian Press).—It was stated officially today that seven Germans had been taken into custody here under the Enemy Alien Act. Reports had circulated that "quite a number" had been rounded up in this city, which has a large German population.

OTTAWA, Sept. 30 (Canadian Press).—The Exchequer Court of Canada was designated today as the Canadian prize court to adjudicate on seizures and captures of enemy ships, aircraft and goods.

The court is to be deemed a prize court under the British Naval Prize Act of 1864 and is authorized to enforce in Canada all orders and decrees of the British Government in prize matters.

Cash and Carry Plan Gaining in Embargo Fight

Administration Senators Talk of Dropping 90-Day Credit Clause From Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Indications of strong opposition to allowing warring nations to make purchases in the United States on any credit terms whatsoever led to talk among Administration Senators tonight of changing the neutrality bill to a strict "cash and carry" measure.

Senator Sherman Minton, Democrat, of Indiana, the majority whip and one of the leaders in the fight for the Roosevelt administration program, told reporters he thought it might be advisable to eliminate the ninety-day credit provision and require strict cash payments.

"It would make it much easier to pass the bill," he asserted. "It will be back here in January, and if the cash provision is found unworkable, we can change it."

As reported by the Senate Foreign

Relations Committee, the measure would carry out President Roosevelt's recommendation that the existing arms embargo be repealed, would permit belligerent governments to obtain ninety-day credits on purchases in the United States, would require that shipments to belligerents be carried in non-American ships, with title to any goods passing to a foreign government or agent before shipment, and would authorize the President to designate combat zones in which American vessels and citizens could not travel.

Ninety-Day Credit Limit

If a foreign government failed to pay for its purchases within ninety days it would be required to pay cash for future purchases until the debt was paid.

Senator Key Pittman, Democrat, of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who filed a majority committee report on the measure today, contended that this credit provision was a "trap" to cash.

It was apparent, however, that many Senators were ready to dispute this in the long-awaited Senate debate, which will begin Monday with an address by Senator Pittman and a reply by Senator William E. Borah, Republican, of Idaho, ranking minority member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

One oppositionist, who asked anonymity, said that foes of the

bill might shift the main thrust of their attack from the embargo repeal to the credit provisions. He said that a strict requirement for cash payments probably would have more popular appeal than proposals to continue the existing arms embargo, which forbids the shipment of American armaments to belligerents.

Administration leaders predicted a final vote within three weeks and predicted at least sixty-five Senate votes for their program. Opposition forces reiterated that there would be filibuster, but declined to forecast when a vote might be taken.

There was talk that a "gentleman's agreement" might be sought for a vote the last week in October, but some Senators on both sides said such an agreement would be impractical.

As to the Administration's claims of prospective votes for the measure, an opposition strategist conceded that a current checkup showed a maximum of thirty-five votes against the bill, but added that developments abroad and the Senate debate might change the situation materially.

Johnson Act Is Fought

Much of the debate on the credit provision is expected to center on possible effects on the Johnson act, which forbids war debt defaulters to float loans in the United States. Senator Hiram W. Johnson, Republican, of California, author of the act, said the ninety-day credit provision would contravene his law and would be the entering wedge for further vast extensions of credit to belligerents.

Senator Pittman, although originally holding the view that the neutrality measure would modify the Johnson act, said further study had convinced him that was not necessarily true. Since only commercial credits would be involved, transactions would be on a virtual cash basis, he said.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas, Democrat, of Utah, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, took a similar view. He said that the Johnson act was designed primarily to prevent governments defaulting on their war loans from floating new loans in the United States. He said the proposed ninety-day credits thus would not interfere with the Johnson law.

Some opposition Senators said the bill likely would be approved without difficulty if it were changed to provide strictly for cash payments.

Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat, of Nevada, a foe of the measure, said that "if this is made a strict cash-on-the-barrel-head proposal, then I think it would go through in a very short time."

"It is contrary to the wishes of 99 per cent of the people to grant any kind of credits, because that is contrary to the Johnson act. It was

the debts piled up in the United States that were a substantial factor in getting us into the last war. It doesn't matter how we cover it up or sugar-coat it, the credits proposed now will be likely to lead us into another conflict."

COMMISSION SPEEDS NEW SHIPBUILDING

Maritime Board Ignores Plan To Keep Vessels Out Of War Zones

Many Reasons Given For Rushing Increase Of Merchant Marine

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 30.—The Maritime Commission is speeding up the reconstruction of the United States merchant marine despite the fact that Congress is considering a proposal that would sweep the fleet off the seas so far as trade with warring nations is concerned.

Recent lettings have brought to approximately \$300,000,000 the amount of shipbuilding which the commission has placed under contract in less than two years after the start of its ten-year \$1,250,000,000 program.

Many Arguments Advanced

The principal arguments advanced for going ahead rapidly with this construction, even though Congress may enact a new neutrality law containing a prohibition against American ships carrying goods or passengers to belligerents, or entering combat zones, are these:

1. In event of this country becoming engaged in a war, fast merchant vessels would be needed for conversion into aircraft carriers, for use as auxiliary naval cruisers, possibly for troop transports, and to carry supplies.

Many Near Maximum Age

2. Eighty-eight per cent of the 326 American ships of 2,000 gross tons and over which are now available for the foreign trade (not counting tankers, which are not generally engaged in transoceanic service) will be twenty years old or older by 1942. Twenty years is regarded by the commission as the nominal life of a merchant

vessel. Even if some of the ships are laid up as the result of the abandonment of American flag services to British, French and German territory the majority of those remaining in operation would need replacement.

3. Some of the vessels withdrawn from routes to the belligerent countries might replace foreign flag services shifted from other parts of the world to handle cargoes from the United States to England, France and other nations in Europe. Additional American ships would be placed in service to South America and on some lines in the Pacific, although voyages to Australia, New Zealand and other British and French ports would be prohibited. Increased demand for this country's ships would result from any substantial increase in trade with South America, which some members of Congress say might be promoted by long-time credits.

Would Help Foreign Trade

4. If the United States avoids involvement in the war, a modernized merchant fleet would place her in a favorable economic position. Her ships would be in demand due to the depletion of the merchant fleets of the belligerent countries, and her foreign trade would be promoted by the fast shipping service she could offer.

Some Senatorial opponents of the pending bill to prohibit American ships from carrying goods to the warring nations, and from entering combat zones to be defined by the President, paint no such rosy picture of how the fleet might fare under that measure. They contend that foreign shipping will receive millions of dollars of freight charges to which American lines are entitled.

Officials said that about one-third of America's foreign trade was carried in American bottoms in 1933.

The country's fleet of ocean-going vessels available for international trade, exclusive of tankers, was placed by the maritime commission recently at 326 ships of 2,000 gross tons and over. About 150 of these, are subsidized.

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As of January 1, the American merchant marine ranked fifth among the merchant marines of the world in total tonnage, sixth in vessels having speeds of twelve knots and over, and fifth in vessels ten years of age or less.

Britain, Japan and Germany led this country in all three comparisons. Italy had a greater total tonnage than the United States; France and Italy both ranked ahead of this country in vessels with speeds of twelve knots and over, and France had more vessels ten years of age or less. The United

States exceeded France in total tonnage and Italy in vessels ten years of age or less.

For the twenty years prior to 1914, before the wartime fleet construction, American ships carried an average of only ten per cent. in value of the country's foreign commerce.

Gen. Emmons Urges Stronger U. S. Air Bases

OCT 1 1939
Says Security Depends on Increased Naval and Military Plane Forces

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 30 (AP).—Strengthening America's strategic air bases and increasing and improving our military and naval air forces was pointed out tonight as essential to this country's security in a troubled world by Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, Washington, commander of the General Headquarters air force.

Gen. Emmons came here today in a giant four-engined Army bomber to attend the dedication of a new \$250,000 air terminal building at the Kansas City Airport. He was the principal speaker at an aviation dinner tonight.

"During the past two years," Gen. Emmons said, "we have heard much of 'hemisphere defense' and our President has reiterated not only our determination to uphold our rights and to discharge our obligations under the Monroe Doctrine, but has also indicated the necessity thereof, if we are to maintain our national integrity in the face of present world conditions."

The study of aviation in relation to national defense, he said, "introduces into such deliberations the question of how far from our shores does the limit of our territorial waters extend. Obviously, from a military viewpoint, it extends to any point from which a hostile air force might be launched with impunity against our cities and our vital areas."

"The distance therefore, depends entirely upon the speed and radius of action of the air force which might be used against us. We must realize, however, that like a navy an air force must have a base from which to operate. The most effective means of seeing to it that enemy planes shall not fly over our cities and our factories and our homes is therefore, to see to it that no enemy air bases from which a hostile attack might be launched are permitted to be established within the definition of our territorial waters."

"Air bases are particularly vulnerable to attack from the air, and so

long as we continue to develop bombing planes for our air force which are superior in speed and cruising range to those developed in foreign countries, we may feel more secure in the thought that an enemy base within striking distance of our shores may be made highly untenable, and that, with our bases in Panama and Puerto Rico, a threat against our vital interests in the Caribbean area and the Canal Zone or to our sister republics in the South, is greatly minimized."

Gen. Emmons stressed the need for a balanced military air force. Such a force, he said, in addition to powerful bombers, requires local defense planes of the fighter type, and air service planes for reconnaissance and observation duty with ground forces.

He praised the expansion program authorized by Congress, which would augment the "actual military" air strength in all types of planes from 2,320 to approximately 5,500. This program, including personnel increases and training, he asserted, now is satisfactorily under way.

President Urges Price Check

OCT 1 1939
Asks Economic Committee to Guard Against Profiteering in Basic Goods.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt asked the Temporary National Economic Committee today to keep "a constant eye" on increases in prices of basic materials to prevent profiteering.

In a letter to Committee Chairman O'Mahoney, Democrat, of Wyoming, the President said that he believed "constant surveillance is clearly in keeping with the purposes and objectives for which the TNEC was established, and I believe that, in carrying forward such a program, your committee can well become an important part in our first line of national defense against ugly and inhuman greed."

Mr. Roosevelt referred to a statement made by Mr. O'Mahoney in opening the present series of committee hearings last Monday. Chairman O'Mahoney said then that the committee's work would be emphasized by the prospect of profiteering resulting from the European war.

Text of Letter.

The text of Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Mr. O'Mahoney:

"We all know from the experiences following 1914 the dangerous dislocations to American economic life which may occur as a result of profiteering when there is a war in Europe.

"As I see it, the TNEC is well qualified to invoke the forceful check of impartial public inquiry on this kind of un-American activity, and I was, therefore, much interested in your remarks on that subject at the TNEC hearings on September 25.

"All of us, of course, want to see producers, middlemen and retailers receive fair prices for what they sell, and all of us recognize that, in certain fields such fair prices are probably not as yet being received. But none of us wants to see the cost of living unjustifiably increased or prices become so unreasonably high as to interfere with our national defense.

"It seems to me, therefore, that during this period, the TNEC might well keep a constant eye on increases in our basic materials and, in the light of past and present circumstances, study the facts to determine whether there is profiteering, or whether such increases are legitimate.

"I agree with you that such constant surveillance is clearly in keep-

honey said. "It may be acknowledged, for example, that the prices received by agricultural producers

are still generally below the profit level.

"There has also been in progress for several months past a most healthy recovery. That is welcomed by everyone. What the country is concerned about, is that there shall be no unwarranted and unjustified increases, or in one word, no profiteering."

Industry Goes Slow on Prices.

Industry will go slow in boosting prices in keeping with rising costs as a result of the war and will do all it can to avoid any semblance of war hysteria, George A. Sloan, chairman of the Consumers' Goods Industries Committee, said today in announcing the results of a poll of leading manufacturers.

A sub-committee of the organization, composed of leading industrialists, made the survey and a study of the price problems involved in the advances which raw materials have made since the European war began.

"Despite these raw material price advances," Mr. Sloan said, "many manufacturers have not as yet increased their selling prices. The general trend has been to go very slowly and to minimize these increased costs in their retail price policies."

Weather Bureau's Facilities Curtailed By War Censorship

Wide-Flung Foreign Reporting System Ceases To Function On Outbreak Of Hostilities

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The Associated Press]

Washington, Sept. 30—The war has imposed a rigid censorship on even weather news from the warring nations.

Before the conflict started the United States Weather Bureau received daily reports on weather conditions from Canada and more than one hundred cities in Europe, as well as from hundreds of foreign ships plying the Atlantic.

War Halts Reports

The day Great Britain and France declared war on Germany most of these reports ceased. Foreign governments explained that weather reports constituted "highly valuable" information for the enemy.

Supplied with such information en-

emy airplanes would know when rain and fog would make air attacks unfeasible. Likewise, ships at sea could be easily located by submarines and enemy airplanes from radio messages on weather bulletins.

E. B. Calvert, chief of the United

States Weather Bureau's forecast division, explained that the reports formerly received from abroad and from ocean-going vessels were used in making forecasts from this country as well as in supplying the public with weather conditions in other lands.

Data Kept Secret

The bureau continues to receive some information from Canada, but it is used solely in making forecasts for this country and is not made public.

While the war ban on weather information from Europe and foreign ships has handicapped the bureau, it continues to receive radio reports from American ships on this side of the Atlantic.

The United States, on the other hand, makes its forecasts and reports available to any nation desiring such information.

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bought \$133,835,000 worth of goods in the United States.

The major share of the \$9,500,000,000 worth of investments, cash and gold owned in this country by foreigners is the property of nationals of England and France. Since, at England's own estimate, the war may last a long time, England and France apparently want to keep as much of their American resources intact as possible against the day when they may be needed much more than now.

Latin America, many expect, will eventually buy a lot of things here that it normally buys but cannot now get from Europe. So far, however, such orders are still in the talking stage. Orders from Latin America, too, may easily be overestimated, the experts say.

They tell, for instance, of how some Latin-American countries bought large quantities of typewriters, harmonicas and similar items from Germany in recent years, not so much because they needed them but because that was the only way Germany would pay for the coffee, cotton, grain and other things that Latin America wanted to sell Germany.

Since the Latin-American countries can't sell so much to Germany, they might just forego most of the items they formerly bought from the Reich, instead of looking to the United States for them. Then, in

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP).—Commerce Department experts cau-

tioned business men today that the first effects of the European war

may be smaller rather than bigger orders from foreign countries. Eventually, whether the arms embargo is lifted or not, they expect at least a moderate increase in United States merchandise exports.

In the case of England and France, two of this nation's biggest customers whether in peace or war, some of the experts are wondering, however, whether war orders won't be rationed out sparingly to conserve the cash resources the two nations have here to pay for goods. In order to conserve dollar resources, these countries already are restricting the purchase of non-military goods.

Germany, a smaller but still important customer, is virtually cut off from American markets by the Franco-British blockade. The Reich bought \$108,588,000 worth of goods here last year.

England, normally the No. 1 customer of the United States—last year she bought \$521,124,000 worth of goods here—is the major question mark. One expert pointed out that England has been storing up supplies for a long time now and, particularly until the submarine menace is subdued, might want to lean on those stores for a while. Also England's dominions and possessions are better prepared than in 1914 to ship supplies. In France, he said, the story is the same. Last year, France

the case of some specialized type of scientific equipment or other things that Germany sold, no substitutes might be found or accepted from us.

The Commerce Department announced today that it had invited representatives of export and import trade organizations to meet with its officials on Oct. 3 to discuss the effect of the European war on Latin-American trade. In making the announcement, Secretary Harry Hopkins said that problems of trade with Latin America should be considered on "a broad, long-range basis, so that he can strengthen our economic ties" with the southern republics.

British Trade Blacklist Lacks Problems of 1916

Its Announcment Causes No Great Stir in Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (P).—A British blacklist has again risen to the attention of the American government—but this time without

waiting two years, as in the World War.

Advances indications are, however, that the problem will be laid to rest without the litigation that marked the British blacklist of 1916.

The blacklist is a compilation by the British government of foreign firms with which British concerns must not trade because of their presumptive connection or dealings with Germany. There also is an intimation that neutral firms expecting to do business with Great Britain should have nothing to do with the blacklisted concerns.

The lack of present uneasiness in official quarters here is due to several factors. One is that no American firms are blacklisted as was the case in 1916.

There is also a big difference in outlook between the Roosevelt and

the Wilson administrations, because the Roosevelt Administration is willing to place certain curbs on the exercise of American neutral rights, as indicated by its championship of a neutrality bill containing such restrictions.

More than 100 firms on the British

blacklist are situated in Latin America. This location is about the only fact likely to arouse any apprehension. Efforts are now in the making to increase United States trade with Latin America, and any restriction which stands in the way will not be welcome to officials here.

Latin-American Women In Good-Will Tour to U.S.

Will Arrive at Capital Oct. 8 After Visit to Fair

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (P).—Seven noted Latin-American women will make a good-will tour of the United States this fall under the auspices of the Peoples Mandate to End War. The delegation will visit forty cities in six weeks, beginning the tour at Washington on Oct. 8 after a World's Fair visit.

The good-will delegation from Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela is the first of three planned by Latin-American women to return visits of American women sent to Latin America by the mandate committee.

While at New York they will attend a conference luncheon at the home of Mrs. Gerard Swone, vice-chairman of the mandate committee; and motor to New Rochelle to pay their respects to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted feminist.

German Arrested On Navy Yard Fence

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (A. P.).—The police held for a hearing today a German-speaking man who caused a spy scare last night by attempting to climb the navy yard fence.

Marines who captured him said he told them he knew "things that could hurt America a lot." He told the police he was with the German air force during the world war.

Detective-Lieut. Frank May said the man several times had been denied permission to enter the navy yard. Federal authorities asked the city police to hold him pending a full investigation.

Army Adds War Observers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (P).—The War Department strengthened further today its military reporting system for the European war by assigning two officers, who have been students at the French Ecole Supérieure de Guerre (war college), as assistant attaches in Paris. They are Capt. Max S. Johnson, engineer, of Greenville, Pa., and Capt. Robert A. Schow, infantry, of Washington Station, N. Y.

BERLIN--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN CLOCHNER'S X X X MAKE PEACE. STILL OTHERS--ESPECIALLY AMONG WHOM ARE MEN WHO HAVE

SERVED THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IN SOME FORM OR OTHER IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE--WARN AGAINST SUCH OPTIMISM AND SAY THE BRITISH ARE SLOW TO GET STARTED BUT EXCEEDINGLY STUBBORN ONCE THEY ARE AROUSED. THESE MEN FORESEE A LONG STRUGLE BETWEEN BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY DOESN'T MEAN, HOWEVER, WELL INFORMED CIRCLES ARGUE, THAT GERMANY OR RUSSIA WILL MAKE ANOTHER PEACE OFFER BEYOND THAT CONTAINED IN THEIR JOINT DECLARATION.

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTARY SAID ON THIS POINT, "EVIDENTLY THE OPINION PREVAILS IN BERLIN THAT LONDON AND PARIS HAVE BEEN SUFFICIENTLY INFORMED CONCERNING GERMANY'S READINESS TO KEEP PEACE IN WESTERN EUROPE AND THAT THEY CAN, IF DESIRED, LEARN FURTHER DETAILS THROUGH THOSE FRIENDLY POWERS OF WHICH THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN DECLARATION SPOKE."

MEXICO CITY--FIRST ADD FOOD SHORTAGE (TRUNKED) WHICH MAY CARRY BEN F. MEYER'S BYLINE) XXX OF FOOD STUFFS.

THE CONFEDERATION FREQUENTLY HAS CRITICIZED THE AGENCY, SAYING RECENTLY:

"NEVER BEFORE IN MEXICO HAVE THERE EXISTED PROBLEMS OF PRICE AND DISTRIBUTION (OF PRIME FOODSTUFFS) SUCH AS THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN PROVOKED, MAYBE DELIBERATELY, BY THE STATE'S INTERFERENCE IN THE REGULATION OF COMMERCE."

PRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS RECENTLY HAS URGED IN SPEECHES THAT ALL MEXICANS COOPERATE TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF FOODSTUFFS TO AVOID NECESSITY OF IMPORTING THEM. HE DIRECTED HIS WORDS TO THE COMMUNAL FARM COMMUNITIES WHICH HAVE INCREASED IN NUMBER UNDER HIS ADMINISTRATION, AS WELL AS TO THE SMALL FARMS REMAINING IN PRIVATE HANDS.

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THE FOOD CONTROL AGENCY, MEANWHILE, HAS ESTABLISHED FIVE FOOD DISPENSARIES HERE TO SELL PRIME STAPLES AT FIXED PRICES, AND PLANS

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TO OPEN FIVE OTHER SUCH STORES.

MEXICO, CHIEFLY AGRICULTURAL, IN THE LAST YEAR HAS IMPORTED LARGE QUANTITIES OF RICE, BEANS, CORN AND WHEAT. DESPITE ITS SUBSIDY FOR SUCH IMPORTS, PRICES HAVE RISEN AND THERE HAS BEEN MUCH GRUMBLING PARTICULARLY AMONG THE POORER CLASSES.

SOME BLAME THE SITUATION ON UNFAVORABLE CROP WEATHER COMBINED WITH DECREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION BROUGHT ABOUT BY MEXICO'S TRANSITION FROM A LARGE PLANTATION COUNTRY TO ONE OF SMALL FARMS OPERATED BY PEASANTS.

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PRESIDENT CARDENAS HAS PUSHED THE PROGRAM OF EXPROPRIATING THE PLANTATIONS AND DIVIDING THEM AMONG SMALL HOLDERS. WHEREAS THE LARGE PLANTATION OWNERS PUSHED PRODUCTION TO OFFER THEIR GOODS ON MARKETS OF THE NATION AND THE WORLD, MANY OF THE PEASANTS ARE CONTENT TO PRODUCE ONLY ENOUGH FOR THEIR OWN NEEDS.

DA841PES

ADD ZILINA SLOVAKIA SEPT 30 1939 OVER

THAT ACCOUNT OF A BLOODLESS MUTINY WAS THE ONLY TRUSTWORTHY STORY OF OUTRIGHT OPPOSITION TO GERMAN DOMINATION WHICH I FOUND ON A TRIP ACROSS THE BREADTH OF SLOVAKIA FROM THE HUNGARIAN BORDER TO WHAT WAS POLAND. (NOMINALLY INDEPENDENT, SLOVAKIA HAS PLACED HERSELF UNDER GERMAN "MILITARY PROTECTION.")

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IT WAS OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED, HOWEVER, THAT THE SLOVAK ARMY WAS EMPLOYED ON ONLY A LIMITED FRONT AND ASSIGNED TO ONLY MINOR OBJECTIVE

THE SLOVAK PROPAGANDA MINISTRY RELEASED A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING A REGIMENT CONTAINING A GERMAN MINORITY RECEIVING HONORS FROM CSATLOS AFTER FRONT LINE ACTION. THE SOLDIERS WORE WHITE ARMBANDS WITH A BLACK SWASTIKA BUT OTHERWISE THEIR APPAREL WAS THE REGULAR SLOVAK

UNIFORM INCLUDING BELT BUCKLES BEARING THE IMPRINT OF THE CZECH LION.

A FOUR-STORY HOTEL IN ZILINA IS NOW A BASE HOSPITAL FOR GERMAN WOUNDED. THERE WERE NO SLOVAK WOUNDED APPARENT IN THE TOWN, WHICH REMAINS UNDER STRICT GERMAN MILITARY RULE.

GENERALLY, THE SLOVAK CIVILIAN POPULATION SEEMS TO HAVE AVOIDED CONFLICT WITH GERMAN WARTIME MEASURES, AND THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE FRATERNIZATION WITH THE YOUNG GERMAN TROOPS. THE FACT THAT THESE YOUTHS WERE CHIEFLY FROM AUSTRIA WITH A HAPPY-GO-LUCKY BACKGROUND INSTEAD OF A RIGOROUS PRUSSIAN TRADITION APPARENTLY HELPED TO MAKE FOR AMICABLE RELATIONS WITH THE SLOVAKS.

DEMOBILIZED SLOVAK SOLDIERS STEADILY STREAM THROUGH ZILINA TOWARD THEIR HOMES IN THE SOUTH. GERMAN TRUCKS ARE HAULING GUNS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT FROM ARSENALS HERE BACK TO AUSTRIA, POSSIBLY FOR USE ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

ED820PES

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, SEPT 30-(AP)-WHEN AND IF ACTIVE WARFARE ON THE WESTERN FRONT IS EXTENDED TO THE RHINE RIVER IN FRONT OF THIS CITY, BASEL WILL BLAZE WITH LIGHT THROUGHOUT THE NIGHT, THE GENERAL STAFF AGREED TODAY.

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IT APPROVED THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE CANTONAL COUNCIL OF BASEL THAT THE CITY, AT THE JUNCTION OF SWITZERLAND, FRANCE AND GERMANY, BE LIGHTED INSTEAD OF BLACKED OUT.

RQ1139PES

NEW YORK, SEPT. 30--(AP)--THE UNITED STATES LINER MANHATTAN, CARRYING 1,565 PASSENGERS, THE LARGEST NUMBER TO ARRIVE ABOARD AN AMERICAN SHIP SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, DOCKED TODAY AFTER AN UNEVENTFUL VOYAGE FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND LE VERDON, FRANCE.

DANIEL MORIARTY, REPRESENTING THE STEWARDS' UNION ON THE MANHATTAN, SAID THE STEWARDS NEARLY "MUTINIED" AT SOUTHAMPTON WHEN THEY WERE NOT ALLOWED TO GO ASHORE AT FIRST TO GET GAS MASKS.

THEY WERE AFRAID OF AN AIR RAID, HE SAID, AND THE NEAREST SHELTER LAY 200 YARDS AWAY.

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FINALLY, HE SAID, THEY GOT WORD TO THE MILITARY COMMANDANT OF SOUTHAMPTON AND PROTESTED. AFTER THAT THEY WERE ALLOWED ASHORE.

HE ALSO DECLARED THE MILITARY COMMANDANT TOLD HIM THE STEWARDS OF THE MANHATTAN, MOST OF WHOM ARE GERMAN BY BIRTH BUT NATURALIZED AMERICANS, WOULD BE INTERNED THE NEXT TIME THE SHIP DOCKS THERE AS HITLER DOESN'T RECOGNIZE SUCH CHANGE OF CITIZENSHIP AND HAS INTERNED BRITISH CITIZENS OF GERMAN BIRTH.

PASSENGERS INCLUDED LORD BEAVERBROOK, BRITISH PUBLISHER; ARTURO TOSCANINI, THE ORCHESTRA CONDUCTOR; FANNY WARD, FORMER ACTRESS; LLOYD STRATTON, ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND ANOTHER INSTALLMENT OF THE CHILDREN OF AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY--PATRICIA, 15, JEAN, 11, AND TEDDY, 7, EN ROUTE TO THEIR HOME IN BRONXVILLE AND SCHOOL.

FANNY WARD, WASN'T GOING TO BE CAUGHT IN A STATE OF UNDRESS IF A SUBMARINE ATTACKED, SHE SAID, SO SHE PURCHASED THREE ONE PIECE AVIATION SUITS WITH ZIPPERS AND SLEPT IN ONE OF THEM ON DECK.

HF1017AER

BY EDWIN STOUT

LONDON, SEPT. 30--(AP)--THE MOVEMENT OF BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES AND WAR SUPPLIES TO FRANCE HAS GROWN TO VAST PROPORTIONS.

MASTS OF BRITISH TROOP TRANSPORTS AND MERCHANT VESSELS OF ALL KINDS STUDDED THE SKY AS THE AMERICAN SHIP ON WHICH I MADE A TRANS-ATLANTIC VOYAGE CAME INTO A BRITISH HARBOR.

(STOUT SAILED FROM NEW YORK SEPT. 22 ON THE LINER WASHINGTON TO JOIN THE STAFF OF THE LONDON BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

OURS WAS THE ONLY SHIP IN SIGHT WITH WHITE DECK HOUSES, BLACK HULL AND BRIGHTLY PAINTED FUNNELS. ALL THE BRITISH SHIPS WERE SOLID GREY, EVEN THE PORTHOLES.

WE DOCKED ALONGSIDE A TROOPSHIP JUST PULLING OUT. MORE THAN 1,000 YOUNG SOLDIERS CHEERED AS THE AMERICAN VESSEL MOORED.

"ROLL OUT THE BARREL." THEY SANG UPROARIOUSLY AS THE TRANSPORT DEPARTED.

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THEY LINED THE THREE DECKS OF THE TROOPSHIP IN SOLID KHAKI STRIPES AGAINST THE DEAD GRAY. THEIR FACES WERE TANNED TO THE SAME DEGREE. EVERYTHING THEY WORE WAS KHAKI; HELMETS, GAS MASKS, EVEN THE PRESERVERS DRAPED AROUND THE NECK OF EACH.

EARLIER WE HAD SIGHTED TWO OTHER TRANSPORTS HEADING FOR FRANCE.

EVERYWHERE IN THE HARBOR THERE WERE CLUSTERS OF CATTLE BOATS AND OTHER MERCHANT CRAFT MOBILIZED FROM BRITAIN'S HUGE MERCHANT MARINE TO FEED AMMUNITION AND SUPPLIES TO FRANCE.

IT TOOK MORE THAN TWO HOURS TO ZIG ZAG THROUGH THE OUTER HARBOR TO THE DOCK. WE PASSED GROUPS OF SEAPLANES. HANGARS, OIL TANKS AND WAREHOUSES WERE CAMOUFLAGED.

SEVERAL TIMES WHAT APPEARED AT FIRST TO BE A WOODED HILLSIDE PASTURE TURNED OUT TO BE HUGE, WINDLOWLESS BUILDINGS CAMOUFLAGED IN STRIPES OF GRASS, EARTH AND TREE COLORS.

30.24-3761 30.24-3761

AT SEA, NEARING THE PORT, OUR SHIP WAS THE ONLY ONE THAT SHOWED LIGHTS--AND IT SHOWED EVERY LIGHT IT HAD.

AMERICAN FLAGS PAINTED ON THE SIDES AND THE DECK WERE FLOOD-LIGHTED AND THE ONE WHICH FLEW AT THE MASTHEAD WAS ILLUMINATED WITH TWO INTENSE SPOTLIGHTS.

RQ1124PES

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NIGHT LEAD BALKANS (BUDGET)

BY ELLER V. PETERSON

BUDAPEST, SEPT 30--(AP)--DISPATCHES FROM BALKAN CAPITALS TONIGHT INDICATED THAT SOVIET RUSSIA, UNDER THE CLOAK OF HER NEWLY GAINED MILITARY ADVANTAGES, CONTINUED TO MOVE SWIFTLY IN AN APPARENT PLAN TO NEUTRALIZE THE BLACK SEA AREA AND EXTEND HER DIPLOMATIC INFLUENCE THROUGHOUT SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

RUSSIAN-TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN FOLLOWED CLOSELY BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT RUMANIA WOULD JOIN IN THE MOSCOW TALKS, LEADING TO THE BELIEF THAT A BLACK SEA PACT UNDER THE DIRECT GUIDANCE OF MOSCOW WAS BEING FRAMED.

SUCH A PACT, IF SIGNED BY RUMANIA AND BULGARIA AS WELL AS TURKEY AND RUSSIA, OBSERVERS SAID, WOULD HAVE THE IMMEDIATE OBVIOUS CONSEQUENCE OF ESTABLISHING SOVIET-GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS VIA THE BLACK SEA AND THE DANUBE.

MOREOVER, IT WOULD FIRMLY ESTABLISH THE SOVIET STATE AS THE DOMINANT INFLUENCE IN AN AREA WHERE GERMAN INFLUENCE HAS HITHERTO PRESSED FOR ADVANTAGE, IT WAS ADDED.

RUMANIA MEANWHILE REPORTED WHAT WAS INTERPRETED AS A NEW INDICATION THAT RUSSIA DID NOT INTEND ANY FURTHER MILITARY

ACTION FOR THE TIME BEING, RELYING INSTEAD ON "PRESSURE" POSSIBLE THROUGH HER NEWLY GAINED FRONTIERS.

COINCIDENT WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GRIGORE GAVENCU, RUMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, AND A STAFF OF EXPERTS WOULD GO TO MOSCOW MONDAY, IT WAS REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION IN BUCHAREST THAT RUMANIA HAD RECEIVED ASSURANCES THROUGH A "THIRD PARTY" THAT HER Bessarabian FRONTIER WOULD NOT BE VIOLATED. (RUMANIA GAINED Bessarabia FROM RUSSIA AT THE END OF THE WORLD WAR.)

CONSIDERED IMPORTANT IN RUSSIA'S NEW DIPLOMATIC ACHIEVEMENTS WAS TURKEY'S REPORTED DECISION TO REFUSE TO FIGHT ALONGSIDE BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN FULFILLMENT OF ANY MUTUAL GUARANTEE PLEDGES IF THE SOVIETS BECAME INVOLVED WITH THE WESTERN POWERS.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER SUKRU SARACOGU WAS SAID FURTHER TO HAVE AGREED TO CLOSE THE DARDANELLES TO WARSHIPS OF ALL BELLIGERENT NATIONS, THUS NEUTRALIZING THE BLACK SEA AND KEEPING SOVIET-GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS INTACT. OCT 1 1939

FORWARD-LOOKING INTEREST CENTERED IN GAVENCU'S TURN TO HEAR WHAT THE SOVIETS HAD TO SAY.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTS OF SOVIET ASSURANCES REGARDING Bessarabia.

OBSERVERS SAID THE FACT REMAINED THAT THE PRESENCE OF SOVIET TROOPS ON RUMANIA'S FRONTIER AFFORDED A COLD, HARD FACT WHICH COULD NOT BE LIGHTLY IGNORED.

FOR RUMANIA, A RUSSIAN-TURKISH PACT DENYING THE DARDANELLES TO BELLIGERENT NATIONS WOULD REPRESENT THE FINAL BLOW IN ISOLATION FROM WESTERN POWERS.

WITH THE EXAMPLE OF POLAND TO THE NORTH, WITH SOVIET TROOPS ON HER FRONTIERS AND WITH THE SOVIETS GAINING ASCENDANCY IN THE BLACK SEA, RUMANIA WAS SEEN BY FOREIGN OBSERVERS AS BEING FORCED TO LISTEN CAREFULLY TO MOSCOW.

THE QUESTION OF RUMANIA'S BLACK SEA PORTS WAS EXPECTED TO BE A MAJOR TOPIC OF THE DISCUSSION WHEN GAFENCU REACHES MOSCOW. DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE SAID THEY EXPECTED THE RUSSIANS WOULD ASK FOR ASSURANCES THAT USE OF THESE PORTS WOULD CONFLICT IN NO WAY WITH SOVIET POLICY, ESPECIALLY AS SUCH POLICY MAY INVOLVE SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY.

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WHILE THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL COMMENT IN TURKEY ON THAT NATION'S PROJECTED MUTUAL ASSISTANCE PACTS WITH FRANCE AND BRITAIN, WELL INFORMED QUARTERS HERE BELIEVED THAT THEY WOULD INCLUDE ECONOMIC CLAUSES AS WELL AS STIPULATIONS FOR DIRECT MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

SOME DOUBT REMAINED AMONG BALKAN OBSERVERS WHETHER FRANCE AND BRITAIN WOULD ACCEPT THE REPORTED PROVISIO CONCERNING RUSSIA, BUT THE GENERAL IMPRESSION PREVAILED THAT THEY HAD NO CHOICE BUT TO SIGN, WHILE AWAITING A BETTER INDICATION OF RUSSIA'S ULTIMATE POLICY.

REPORTS PERSISTED THAT THE RUMANIAN-BULGARIAN DISPUTE OVER THE DOBRUJA TERRITORY WAS BEING ADJUSTED IN ORDER TO BRING BULGARIA SAFELY INTO THE NEW BLACK SEA PACT.

REUTERS

BY DREW MIDDLETON

OCT 1 1939

LONDON, SEPT. 30 (AP)—AERIAL

WARFARE IS BEING STUDIED AS A COLD, EXACT SCIENCE FOR

12 HOURS A DAY AND MORE BY 1,000 YOUNG MEN AT A ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOL TUCKED AWAY IN THE ROLLING GREEN HILLS OF RURAL BRITAIN.

ALONG WITH CLASSROOM STUDY, THEY SPEND THEIR DAYS IN FORMATION FLYING, AEROBATICS AND SIMULATED BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING. AT NIGHT THEY FLY OVER THE DARKENED COUNTRYSIDE, USING HARVARD TRAINERS, AMERICAN-MADE, ~~AND ANSON BOMBERS.~~ AND ANSON BOMBERS.

AFTER EIGHT WEEKS THERE THEY MOVE TO SOME COASTAL AIRDROME WHERE THEY CAN PRACTICE WITH BIG BOMBS, HEAVIER MACHINE-GUNS AND FIRST-LINE PLANES. THEN IT WILL BE OFF TO THE FRONT.

FROM THIS SCHOOL AND OTHERS LIKE IT THE RAF EXPECTS TO PRODUCE ABOUT 300 PILOTS EACH EIGHT WEEKS, PILOTS WHO WILL BE GUNNERS, BOMBERS AND OBSERVERS AS WELL.

"THESE BOYS DO THEIR BOMBING BY PHOTOGRAPH NAVIGATION," SAID ONE WING COMMANDER. "EVEN SO, THE STANDARD IS REMARKABLY HIGH."

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WHEN WE TURN THEM OUT OF HERE WE EXPECT THEM TO COME WITHIN 50 YARDS OF THEIR TARGET AT 10,000 FEET. WHEN THEIR ALTITUDE IS HIGHER THEIR ACCURACY IS BETTER.

"WITH THE BOMB SIGHTS WE HAVE TODAY AND THE PLANES WE HAVE, ANY GOOD BOMBER WILL COME WITHIN 50 YARDS OF HIS TARGET EVERY TIME. THAT'S CLOSE ENOUGH."

MACHINE GUNNING GETS JUST AS CLOSE ATTENTION. I SAW THREE HARVARD TRAINING SHIPS WORKING A SLEEVE/TOWER BY ANOTHER PLANE. THEY HAD A LOT OF FUN--SHOOTING PICTURES, IN MACHINE GUN PRACTICE AS WELL AS BOMBING CAMERAS REPLACE SHOT AND SHELL.

INSIDE THE VAST HANGARS OTHER BOYS WORKED ON BLIND FLYING, LANDING BY WHAT THE BRITISH CALL THE LORENZ SYSTEM.

BEFORE THEY DO THIS IN A REAL PLANE THEY DO IT IN A "BLIND" MINIATURE, TALKING VIA SHORT WAVE RADIO TO A HELDMAN IN THE SAME ROOM WHO DIRECTS THEM ONTO THE BEAM AND GUIDES THEIR "COURSE" TO THE GROUND.

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THE PILOT IS ABOUT FIVE FEET OFF THE GROUND IN HIS TOY PLANE BUT HE GETS ALL THE SENSATIONS.

HIDEOUTS 2215 THROUGH THIRD

ADM-1037P

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BERLIN, SEPT. 30-(AP)--AUTHORITIES OPENED A DRIVE TODAY AGAINST MERCHANTS ATTEMPTING TO PROFIT BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF SALE RESTRICTIONS UNDER THE RATIONING SYSTEM TO RAISE PRICES.

HEAVY FINES WERE IMPOSED ON TWO SOAP RETAILERS AND IN SOME CASES BUTCHER SHOP PROPRIETORS HAVE BEEN FORCED TO CLOSE INDEFINITELY. A NUMBER OF RESTAURANTS ALSO HAVE BEEN HEAVILY PENALIZED FOR BOOSTING PRICES.

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SHANNES 01522

CRM-955A

HELSINKI, SEPT. 30-(AP)--THE FINNISH COAST GUARD HAS BEEN REINFORCED AND IT ISN'T BECAUSE OF THE WAR--DIRECTLY. IT'S LIQUOR.

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SMUGGLERS, WHOSE ACTIVITY IS ALWAYS STIMULATED IN
AUTUMN BY THE DEEPENING DARKNESS, HAVE BEEN STIMULATED TO GREATER
ACTIVITY BECAUSE THE PRICE OF IMPORTED LIQUORS HAS BEEN INCREASED
50 PERCENT BY THE WAR.

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ASSQDS 01600

CSH-1020A

BERLIN, SEPT 30-(AP)--A BAVARIAN "WELFARE AID TRAIN" ENTERED
TODAY
WARSAW UNDER A GERMAN MILITARY ESCORT IN ORDER TO DISPENSE FOOD AND
ASSIST ~~THE~~ *citizens* WHO ARE ILL FROM LACK OF NOURISHMENT DURING THE LONG
SIEGE OF THE CAPITAL CITY.

THE SPECIAL UNIT CONSISTS OF SEVERAL BUSES ~~WHICH~~ EQUIPPED
TO FEED GREAT NUMBERS. SPECIAL SANITARY FACILITIES ~~WERE~~ BUILT IN. IT
IS USED REGULARLY IN GERMANY AT THE NUMBERS PARTY CONGRESS AND OTHER
BIG DEMONSTRATIONS.

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SHANKS CD 04755 / BY-25028

UNDATED SEA WARFARE
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) A SHARP DECLINE IN BRITISH LOSSES, NAZI ATTACKS ON
SCANDINAVIAN VESSELS AND THE OPENING OF CONFLICT BETWEEN BRITAIN'S
WARSHIPS AND GERMANY'S BOMBING PLANES MARKED THE FOURTH WEEK OF
SEA WARFARE ENDING YESTERDAY (SATURDAY).

ENGLAND LOST ONLY ONE MERCHANTMEN--THE HAZELSIDE, TORPEDOED AND
SHELLED LAST SUNDAY NEAR THE IRISH COAST--COMPARED WITH 10 CASUALTIES
DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF THE NEW WAR, 11 IN THE SECOND AND 9 IN THE
THIRD.

BUT WEEK'S END FOUND THE BRITISH EXPECTING A SPEED-UP IN NAZI U-
BOAT ACTIVITY. THE ADMIRALTY SAID LAST NIGHT THE GERMAN RADIO HAD
BROADCAST THAT GERMANY NOW WOULD CONSIDER EVERY BRITISH MERCHANTMAN A
"WARSHIP" AND ADDED IT INTERPRETED THIS AS A POSSIBLE INDICATION OF
"AN IMMEDIATE CHANGE OF POLICY IN GERMAN SUBMARINE WARFARE."

THE GERMAN BROADCAST, THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID, POINTED OUT THAT
"SEVERAL" NAZI SUBS HAD BEEN "ATTACKED BY BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPS IN
THE PAST FEW DAYS."

EARLIER, THE BRITISH HAD DECLARED THE U-BOATS "HAVE NOW BEEN
DRIVEN FROM THICKLY DOTTED SHIPPING ROUTES" AND HAD "FOUND" THE PACE
TOO HOT FOR THEM." THE FRENCH ASSERTED 12 NAZI SUMBARINES HAD BEEN
DESTROYED.

GERMANY DID ~~NOT~~ *OCT 1 1939* COMMENT DIRECTLY. FUEHRER HITLER, HOWEVER,
WAS PICTURED SALUTING SUBMARINE CREWS AT THEIR BASES AND IT WAS
ASSUMED MANY OF THE UNDERWATER CRAFT WERE REFUELING AND RELOADING
WITH TORPEDOES AFTER THEIR INITIAL FORAYS.

GERMANY'S APPARENT INACTIVITY AROUND THE BRITISH ISLES

30.24-3765

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CONTRASTED WITH U-BOAT DESTRUCTION OF FIVE SCANDINAVIAN VESSELS. NAZI WARSHIPS SEIZED THREE DANISH MERCHANT SHIPS YESTERDAY (SATURDAY) AND TOOK THEM TO A GERMAN PORT AFTER ANNOUNCING THAT 45 VESSELS HAD BEEN SEARCHED FOR CONTRABAND AND "A NUMBER OF THEM WERE CAPTURED."

AT HELSINKI, FINLAND, REPORTS WERE RECEIVED THAT THE 2,141-TON FINNISH STEAMER SATAKUNTA HAD BEEN SEIZED YESTERDAY (SATURDAY), BY A GERMAN WARSHIP AND TAKEN TO HAMBURG. THE VESSEL WAS ENROUTE TO BELGIUM WITH A CARGO OF TIMBER.

NO SINKINGS WERE REPORTED YESTERDAY (SATURDAY).

TWENTY-EIGHT DAYS OF FIGHTING HAVE PRODUCED THE KNOWN DESTRUCTION OF 57 SHIPS TOTALING 238,993 (CORRECT) GROSS TONS AND THE LOSS OF AT LEAST 745 LIVES.

LOSSES BY NATIONS:

BELLIGERENTS: BRITAIN--31; GERMANY--9; FRANCE--2.

NEUTRALS: NORWAY--4; FINLAND--3; SWEDEN--3;

HOLLAND--2; BELGIUM--1; RUSSIA--1; GREECE--1.

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UNDATED WAR, DAY-BY-DAY
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

4TH WEEK OF WAR
1939

SEPT. 24: GERMANS REPORT TROOPS WON POSITIONS ON FRENCH SOIL ON BOTH SIDES OF WISSEMBOURG; FRENCH CLAIM THEIR GUNS HALTED NAZI ASSAULT ALONG 60-MILE FRONT FROM THE RHINE TO SAARBRUECKEN; RUSSIAN TROOPS PUSH WITHIN LESS THAN 100 MILES OF WARSAW OCCUPYING POSITIONS FORMERLY HELD BY WITHDRAWING NAZIS; SWEDISH STEAMER TORPEDOED EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND WITH CARGO OF WOOD PULP.

SEPT. 25: FRENCH BIG GUNS POUND SIEGFRIED LINE ALONG ENTIRE WESTERN FRONT; FRENCH INFANTRY RENEWS DRIVE FROM SAAR BASIN TO VOSGES MOUNTAINS IN HEAVIEST WESTERN FRONT ACTION TO DATE; FRENCH OR BRITISH PLANES REPORTED IN RAID OVER FRIEDRICHSHAFEN ZEPPELIN WORKS; BERLIN SAYS FRENCH PLANES SIGHTED IN REGION AND FIRED UPON, BUT NO BOMBS DROPPED; FRENCH CLAIM GERMAN AIR FLEET DEFEATED IN TWO MAJOR WESTERN FRONT ENGAGEMENTS, ADMIT LOSS OF TWO PLANES; BERLIN ANNOUNCED EIGHT FRENCH PLANES SHOT DOWN IN WEST, BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES.

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SEPT. 26--FRENCH INFANTRY REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED GERMANY'S MAIN SIEGFRIED LINE, CAPTURED TOWN OF HORNBAACH; FRENCH ADVANCE TO MOST IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES ALONG A 40-MILE FRONT, BUT REPORTED STOPPED BY HEAVY GERMAN COUNTERATTACK EAST OF SAARBRUECKEN; BRITISH ADMIRALTY CLAIMS GERMAN SUBMARINES BEING CHECKED WITH GREATER SUCCESS THAN IN WORLD WAR; BRITISH AIR MINISTRY SAYS BRITISH PLANES FOUGHT OFF GERMAN ATTACK PLANES IN "CONFETTI" LEAFLET FLIGHT; BERLIN ANNOUNCED CONCERTED ATTACK IN STORM OF WARSAW.

SEPT. 27: GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCES WARSAW HAS "CAPITULATED UNCONDITIONALLY" AFTER 20 DAYS LAND AND AIR BOMBARDMENT; GERMAN-FRENCH ARTILLERY DUEL ON WESTERN FRONT; GERMANY ANNOUNCES "SUCCESSFUL" AIR ATTACK ON BRITISH CAPITAL SHIPS IN THE NORTH SEA, CLAIM AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER "DESTROYED" AND IMPORTANT HITS ON A BATTLESHIP; BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAYS "NO BRITISH SHIP WAS HIT."

ASSERTS ONE GERMAN FLYING BOAT SHOT DOWN, ANOTHER "BADLY DAMAGED."
RUSSIAN STEAMER TORPEDOED AND SUNK OFF COAST OF ESTONIA.

SEPT. 28--A SQUADRON OF GERMAN BOMBERS REPORTED BY BRITISH TO
HAVE FAILED IN ATTEMPT TO REACH SCOTTISH COAST IN CONTACT WITH BRITISH
FIGHTING PLANES; BERLIN SAYS BRITISH HEAVY CRUISER BOMBED OFF COAST
OF SCOTLAND; ADMIRALTY SPOKESMAN REPLIES "POPPYCOCK"; BERLIN HINTS
BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER ARK ROYAL WAS CRAFT DESTROYED BY GERMAN
PLANES IN NORTH SEA; BRITISH SAYS ARK ROYAL SAFE AND SOUND; MOSCOW
REPORTS SECOND ATTACK IN TWO DAYS BY UNIDENTIFIED SUBMARINE; A
SWEDISH STEAMER TORPEDOED AND SUNK; FRENCH REPORT SUCCESSFUL
ATTACK NEAR MOSELLE RIVER ON WESTERN FRONT; FRENCH CLAIM PLANES
CARRYING OUT MISSIONS OF "CAPITAL IMPORTANCE" NIGHTLY AGAINST
GERMAN MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

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SEPT. 29: HOSTILITIES OVERSHADOWED BY DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY IN WAKE
OF GERMAN-RUSSIAN ACCORD ON DIVISION OF POLAND AND PEACE GESTURE WITH
HINT OF COMBINED ACTION IF FRANCE AND BRITAIN REFUSE THEIR TERMS:
GERMANS CLAIM FIVE OR SIX BRITISH PLANES SHOT DOWN WHILE ATTEMPTING
TO ATTACK GERMAN NAVAL UNIT OFF HELGOLAND BASE; BRITAIN CLAIMS ATTACK
"PRESSED HOME" AT LOW ALTITUDES, ADMITS "SOME OF THE PLANES" HAVE
NOT YET RETURNED HOME; A "CALM NIGHT" REPORTED ALONG THE WESTERN
FRONT; GERMANS REPORT ONE BRITISH, ONE FRENCH PLANE SHOT DOWN;
RUMANIANS STRENGTHEN BORDER TROOPS ALONG BESSARABIA; THREE NORWEGIAN
FREIGHTERS SUNK WITHIN TWO DAYS: BERLIN ANNOUNCES POLISH GARRISON OF
120,000 STARTS MOVING OUT OF SURRENDERED WARSAW.

W&SF1022PES

SEPT. 30--HITLER INVITES ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT
GALEAZZO CIANO TO BERLIN CONFERENCE; CIANO ACCEPTS
AND SUDDENLY LEAVES ROME FOR BERLIN AMID REPORTS OF EARLY MOVE IN
GERMAN-RUSSIAN PEACE GESTURES TOWARD BRITAIN AND FRANCE; MOSCOW'S
SHADOW LOOMS LARGER OVER BALKANS AFTER GERMAN AND ESTONIAN PACTS;
BELIEF EXPRESSED IN MOSCOW THAT RUSSIANS MAY HAVE GAINED
CONCESSIONS IN BLACK SEA AREA FROM TURKEY; POLISH PRESIDENT, DR.
IGNACE MOSCICKI, RESIGNS AND "GOVERNMENT IN EXILE" IS SET UP IN PARIS
WITH WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ, FORMER PRESIDENT OF POLISH SENATE, AS
PRESIDENT; FRENCH HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAYS GERMANS AND FRENCH IN
ARTILLERY DUEL ON MOSELLE RIVER; BRITISH ADMIRALTY IN LONDON REPORTS
GERMAN RADIO BROADCASTS ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GERMANY NOW WOULD CONSIDER
EVERY SHIP IN BRITISH MERCHANT NAVY AS "WARSHIP."

FD1050PES

UNDATED DIPLOMACY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

EUROPE'S DIPLOMATS JOCKEYED FURIOUSLY FOR STRATEGIC ADVANTAGES
LAST NIGHT (SATURDAY), STRIVING TO KEEP ABREAST OF PEACE MOVES AND
NEW ALIGNMENTS IN THE OLD WORLD'S RAPIDLY SHIFTING PICTURE.

THREE KEYS STOOD OUT IN THE MAZE OF DIPLOMATIC MANEUVERING--
BERLIN, MOSCOW AND THE BALKANS. BUT OTHER EUROPEAN CAPITALS WERE
BY NO MEANS QUIET IN THE NEVER-CEASING WAR OF WORDS.

BERLIN BID FOR THE DIPLOMATIC SPOTLIGHT WHEN ADOLF HITLER INVITED
COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO, ITALY'S FOREIGN MINISTER AND PREMIER
MUSSOLINI'S SON-IN-LAW, TO THE NAZI CAPITAL.

CIANO QUICKLY ACCEPTED THE INVITATION AND IS EXPECTED IN BERLIN
TONIGHT (SUNDAY). AS HE SPED NORTHWARD, FOREIGN CIRCLES IN ROME
SAID HIS JOURNEY FURNISHED EVIDENCE OF AN ATTEMPT TO ENLIST ITALIAN

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HELP IN THE GERMAN-SOVIET RUSSIAN DRIVE FOR PEACE ON THE BASIS OF POLAND'S DIVISION BETWEEN THE NAZIS AND SOVIETS.

IT WAS ALSO SAID BY OBSERVERS IN ROME THAT HITLER, CONFRONTED WITH THE HOSTILE RECEPTION OF THE PEACE MOVE IN LONDON AND PARIS, MAY DISCUSS WITH CIANO THE CHANCES OF ITALY COMING INTO THE WAR ON GERMANY'S SIDE.

HITLER ALSO CALLED HIS REICHSTAG TO MEET DURING THE COMING WEEK, AT WHICH TIME, INFORMED SOURCES SAID, HE WOULD OUTLINE THE FUTURE RELATIONS OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

THE REICHSTAG USUALLY IS CALLED ONLY TO HEAR THE FUEHRER STATE HIS POLICIES.

THERE WERE DEVELOPMENTS ALSO IN RUSSIA AND TURKEY, TWO NATIONS WHOSE REPRESENTATIVES HAVE BEEN CLOSETED TOGETHER IN MOSCOW FOR IMPORTANT CONFERENCES.

SOME CIRCLES IN MOSCOW EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT RUSSIA HAD GAINED CONCESSIONS IN THE BLACK SEA AREA FROM TURKEY, WHICH CONTROLS THE DARDANELLES, THE VITAL ENTRANCE TO THE BLACK SEA.

AN ANKARA DISPATCH SAID THE TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER, SUKRU SARACOGLU, WAS DISCUSSING WITH MOSCOW OFFICIALS A PACT WHICH WOULD CLOSE THE BLACK SEA TO BELLIGERENTS.

ALSO FROM ANKARA CAME A REPORT THAT TURKEY, HER NEAR EAST ROLE CONSIDERABLY ALTERED BY RECENT DEVELOPMENTS, WAS READY TO CANCEL HER MUTUAL ASSISTANCE OBLIGATIONS TO FRANCE AND BRITAIN IF THEY GO TO WAR WITH RUSSIA.

ASIDE FROM HER INTEREST IN THE BLACK SEA, RUSSIA WAS SHOWING A DEFINITE INTEREST IN THE BALKANS. IT WAS SAID IN BUDAPEST THAT RUSSIA APPARENTLY PLANNED TO EXTEND HER DIPLOMATIC INFLUENCE THROUGH-

OUT SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

AT THE SAME TIME, REPORTS FROM BUCHAREST SAID SOME PROGRESS HAD BEEN MADE TOWARD A BALKAN PACT WHICH WOULD MAINTAIN THE STATUS QUO OF NEUTRAL SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AND THE STRATEGIC EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT RUMANIA'S FOREIGN MINISTER, GRIGORE GAFENCU, PROBABLY WOULD TAKE PART NEXT WEEK IN MOSCOW IN DISCUSSIONS WITH SOVIET AND TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTERS LOOKING TOWARD AGREEMENT ON A BALKAN PACT.

THE PRINCIPAL NON-MILITARY ACTIVITY REPORTED FROM PARIS WAS THE RESIGNATION OF POLAND'S PRESIDENT, DR. IGNACE MOSCICKI. WLADYSLAW RACZKIEWICZ, FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE WARSAW SENATE, SUCCEEDED HIM AS PRESIDENT.

A FEW HOURS LATER, DR. MOSCICKI ARRIVED IN YUGOSLAVIA EN ROUTE TO PARIS, APPARENTLY HAVING BEEN RELEASED FROM INTERNMENT IN RUMANIA BY BECOMING A PRIVATE CITIZEN AGAIN.

MILLIONS OF BRITONS KNOCKED OFF FOR THE WEEK-END IN THE COUNTRY BUT BRITISH STATESMEN WORKED QUIETLY IN AN ATTEMPT TO GAIN THE UPPER HAND IN THE BALKANS AND NEAR EAST.

WELL-INFORMED PERSONS SAID LONDON REGARDED THE TURKISH ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA AS NATURAL BECAUSE THE FRIENDSHIP OF THOSE COUNTRIES WAS INDISPENSIBLE TO BOTH.

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY WAS NOT CONFINED TO EUROPE, HOWEVER.

IN PANAMA, DELEGATES OF 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS WRESTLED WITH THE PROBLEM OF REMAINING NEUTRAL IN EUROPE'S WAR AND DREW UP A PLAN FOR A STRENGTHENED ECONOMIC FRONT.

DEFINITION OF AN AMERICAN SAFETY ZONE WAS LEFT UNSETTLED AT THE

END OF THE FIRST WEEK'S NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE. THE SESSIONS WERE EXTENDED UNTIL TUESDAY AND COMMITTEES CONSIDERING VARIOUS PATROL PLANS WILL MEET AGAIN TODAY.

P&W921PES

NAZI BLITZ KRIEG IN POLAND

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF THE MACHINE IN MODERN WAR

OCT 1 1939

AIRPLANES, THE EYES OF THE ARMY, MADE POSSIBLE A SWIFT NINE-POINT THRUST BY 70 NAZI DIVISIONS AT HEART OF POLAND--WARSAW.

DESPITE POOR ROADS OF POLAND, GERMANY'S MECHANIZED FORCES CLICKED TO A SURPRISING DEGREE, MAKING MOP-UP BY INFANTRY MUCH EASIER. (1100)

BY EDWIN SHANKE

(ADVANCE) BERLIN, SEPT. 30-(AP)-GERMANY'S 28-DAY CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLAND WAS A "BLITZKRIEG," OR LIGHTNING WAR, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE WORD.

THE SWIFTNESS OF THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE INDICATED THE CAMPAIGN WAS PLANNED IN THIS MANNER TO PERMIT THE COUNTRY'S FULL MILITARY STRENGTH TO BE CONCENTRATED QUICKLY ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT.

IN A DRIVE THAT STARTED SEPT. 1 AND THIS WEEK MARKED THE DOWNFALL OF BELEAGUERED WARSAW AND MODLIN FORTRESS, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED SEPT. 23:

"THE CAMPAIGN IN POLAND IS ENDED."

IN STARTING THE POLISH CAMPAIGN, 70 GERMAN DIVISIONS DROVE NINE SPEARHEADS TOWARD POLAND'S HEART--WARSAW.

POLAND'S STRONG CORRIDOR ARMY WAS NIPPED OFF AND THE VALUABLE INDUSTRIAL REGION OF UPPER SILESIA WAS TAKEN WITH A MINIMUM OF DAMAGE.

THE AIR FORCE AND ARMORED CARS PLAYED TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ROLES IN THE DRIVE.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN WAR HISTORY, A GERMAN MILITARY WRITER POINTED OUT, "WE'VE EXPERIENCED THE USE OF MODERNIZED ARMORED CARS ON A BIG SCALE IN CONNECTION WITH THE AIR FORCE AND LIKEWISE DEVELOPED THEM IN A MIGHTY MEASURE."

MILITARY OBSERVERS BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES SAID THE MOTORIZED UNITS CLICKED TO A SURPRISING DEGREE, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE POOR POLISH ROADS WHICH MANY PREVIOUSLY BELIEVED WOULD BE A TREMENDOUS HINDRANCE.

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ARMORED CAR DIVISIONS PROVED TO BE THE TRAIL BLAZERS, INFORMANTS REPORTED, MAKING THE TASK OF THE INFANTRY MUCH EASIER BECAUSE OF THE RAPIDITY AND DEADLINES WITH WHICH THEY ENGAGED THE ENEMY.

ADOLF HITLER, THE SELF-STYLED "FIRST SOLDIER" OF NAZI GERMANY, DECIDED IN FAVOR OF ARMORED CARS AND TANKS IN PLACE OF THE INFANTRY AND CAVALRY UNITS WHEN THE TIME CAME TO WEIGH THEIR RESPECTIVE MERITS, GERMAN MILITARY WRITERS SAID.

THE POLES, ON THE OTHER HAND, CLUNG TO THE IMPORTANCE OF INFANTRYMEN AND CAVALRYMEN IN THE FIELD.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN AS A TEST SETTLED OVERWHELMINGLY IN FAVOR OF ARMORED CARS, IN THE OPINION OF GERMANS.

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LIEUT. COL. G. SOLDAN, A MILITARY WRITER, SUMMARIZED THE KEY ROLE OF THE AIR FORCE:

"THE AIR FORCE FULFILLED SURPRISINGLY FAST THE PRE-CONDITIONS FOR ALL MODERN BATTLE SUCCESSES AFOOT, NAMELY, THE CONTROL OF THE AIR.

"IT SUCCESSFULLY DELAYED MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY BY DIRECT ATTACKS OR BY DESTRUCTION OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES, BRIDGES AND WELLS AND PREVENTED INTENDED RETREATS. THAT IN ADDITION TO THE CLOSEST CO-OPERATION WITH LAND FORCES IT KNEW HOW TO PAVE THE WAY FOR THEM IN THE MOST EFFECTIVE MANNER X X X IS CHARACTERISTIC OF MODERN-DAY WARFARE."

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GERMANY'S FAST-MOVING MOTORIZED ARMY MADE NEW ASSIGNMENTS NECESSARY FOR THE AIR FORCE, OTHER THAN RAIDS, OBSERVERS POINTED OUT.

DUE TO THE SPEED OF THE ADVANCE, IT WAS NECESSARY FOR TRANSPORT PLANES TO DROP GASOLINE, MUNITIONS AND EVEN FOODSTUFFS TO ARMORED CARS FAR AHEAD OF THE MAIN BODY OF INFANTRY, BECAUSE OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF KEEPING SUPPLIES MOVING SPEEDILY ENOUGH BY LAND.

WITHOUT THE AID OF PLANES, MILITARY OBSERVERS SAID, THE ARMORED CARS WOULD NOT HAVE HAD ANYWHERE NEAR THE VALUE THEY DID HAVE--IN FACT, THEY MIGHT HAVE HELD UP ADVANCES.

MOTORIZATION ALSO MADE NECESSARY MOBILE GENERAL COMMAND HEADQUARTERS SO OFFICERS COULD KEEP IN CLOSEST CONTACT AND MAKE SWIFT DECISIONS.

GERMANY'S STRATEGY HAD BEEN PREPARED CAREFULLY SINCE SPRING BY COL. GEN. WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY, GEN. FRANZ HALDER, CHIEF OF THE ARMY GENERAL STAFF, AND OTHERS IN CONFER-

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ENCES IN WHICH HITLER PARTICIPATED.

IN A NUTSHELL THIS STRATEGY, ACCORDING TO GERMAN EXPLANATIONS, POSED THE VAST ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF POSEN, WHICH PROJECTED DEEP INTO GERMANY.

GERMAN ARMY CORPS, TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, WORKED FROM SILESIA IN THE SOUTH TO POMMERANIA IN THE NORTH.

(MORE)

W1126PES

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(ADV.) THIS PINCER MOVEMENT ENDED IN A NINE-DAY BATTLE WHICH STARTED AT KUTNO AND GRADUALLY MOVED EASTWARD INTO A POCKET FORMED BY A BEND IN THE VISTULA RIVER WEST OF WARSAW, A NATURAL OBSTACLE. THE BACKBONE OF THE POLISH ARMY WAS TRAPPED AND SURRENDERED.

COUPLED WITH A SECOND DECISIVE BATTLE FARTHER SOUTH AT RADOM, THIS WAS REGARDED BY MILITARY MEN AS A COUP DE GRACE. THEREAFTER, ONLY MOPPING UP ACTIVITY REMAINED.

ENTRUSTED WITH THE BROAD EXECUTION OF THE OPERATIONS WERE COL. GEN. KARL RUDOLF GERD VON RUNDSTEDT, 64-YEAR-OLD OFFICER FROM HOHENZOLLERN DAYS, IN CHARGE OF THE SOUTHERN ARMY GROUP, AND COL. GEN. FEDOR VON BOCK, 58, IN COMMAND OF THE NORTHERN FORCES.

VON BOCK, LIKE VON RUNDSTEDT, LEARNED ARMY FUNDAMENTALS IN THE DAYS OF THE KAISER AND WAS IN CHARGE OF TROOPS WHICH OCCUPIED AUSTRIA IN 1938.

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PLAYING AN IMPORTANT PART IN DESTROYING THE MAIN FORCE OF POLES IN THE VISTULA BEND WERE THE ARMIES OF GEN. JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ AND GEN. WALTER VON REICHENAU, TWO OF THE YOUNGEST GENERALS DIRECTING THE CAMPAIGN.

EACH SPLIT THEIR ARMIES INTO TWO SPEARHEADS. BLASKOWITZ STRUCK FROM THE VICINITY OF BRESLAU IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION TOWARD KUTNO. ONE PART OF REICHENAU'S ARMY WHICH MOVED INTO POLAND FROM THE OPPELN AREA SOUTH OF BRESLAU HEADED ON A LINE JUST SOUTH OF LODZ TOWARD WARSAW, WHILE THE OTHER AIMED DIRECTLY FOR RADOM.

FROM THE NORTH, MEANWHILE, AN ARMY UNDER GEN. GUNTHER VON KLUGE HEADED TOWARD GRAUDENZ, KULM AND THORN, CROSSING THE VISTULA AND THUS CUTTING OFF THE POLISH CORRIDOR ARMY.

THIS PERFORMED A VITAL JOB OF PROTECTING THE LEFT WING, ARMY OBSERVERS SAID.

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THREE ARMS OF GEN. GEORGE VON KUECKLER'S ARMY PRESSED DOWN FROM EAST PRUSSIA DIRECTLY TOWARD WARSAW.

AN ARMY UNDER GEN. WILHELM LIST TOOK LITTLE PART IN THIS VAST ENCIRCLEMENT OPERATION BUT INSTEAD STRUCK EASTWARD TOWARD LEMBERG AND LUBLIN TO THE SOUTH.

MILITARY EXPERTS SAID SUCCESS OF THE OPERATION DEPENDED UPON SPEED--QUICK SUCCESSIVE SUCCESS OF THE OPERATION DEPENDED UPON SPEED--QUICK SUCCESSIVE BATTLES AND CLOSE PURSUIT OF THE RETREATING ENEMY. THIS PREVENTED THE POLES FROM DIGGING IN TO MAKE A STAND, MILITARY SOURCES OBSERVED.

GENERAL MOTORIZED EQUIPMENT, ESPECIALLY ARMORED CARS, ACCOMPLISHED THIS "STEADINESS OF ATTACK," THESE SOURCES SAID.

THERE WAS DEBATE IN MILITARY CIRCLES, HOWEVER, WHETHER THIS STRATEGY WOULD WORK AGAINST FRANCE, FOR INSTANCE, BECAUSE OF THE DANGER THE MOTORIZED ARMS WOULD ADVANCE TOO FAR AHEAD OF THE MAIN COLUMNS AND BE CUT OFF.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, MOVED SEPT. 29) A

UPDATED POLISH PRESIDENT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF POLAND IN EXILE,

WLADESLAW RACKIEWICZ, IS DESCRIBED BY HIS COMPATRIOTS AS

A MILD-MANNERED, STUDIOUS LEADER, "DISTINCTLY NOT OF THE MILITARY TYPE."

OCT 1 1939

THE SUCCESSOR TO THE INTERRED IGNAZ MOSCICKI

IS 54 YEARS, MARRIED BUT CHILDLESS. POLISH SOURCES SAID

TODAY HE FLED FROM POLAND INTO RUMANIA WITH OTHER GOVERNMENT

LEADERS BUT WHILE THE OTHERS WERE INTERRED HE MANAGED TO

REACH FRANCE TO ESTABLISH A SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER HIS WIFE ACCOMPANIED

HIM TO PARIS.

PARIS, OCT. 1 (AP) THE NEW PRESIDENT OF POLAND IN EXILE, WLADESLAW RACKIEWICZ, WAS DESCRIBED TODAY AS A MILD-MANNERED, STUDIOUS LEADER, "DISTINCTLY NOT OF THE MILITARY TYPE."

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MARRIED AND 54 YEARS OLD, THE FORMER SPEAKER OF THE WARSAW
SENATE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE FLED ~~BERLIN~~ INTO RUMANIA WITH
OTHER GOVERNMENT LEADERS AND THEN PROCEEDED TO FRANCE TO ESTABLISH
THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

IT WAS NOT KNOWN WHETHER HIS WIFE ACCOMPANIED HIM HERE.
THEY HAVE NO CHILDREN.

RACZKIEWICZ WAS DESCRIBED AS WIDELY KNOWN AMONG POLES
~~ABROAD~~ SINCE HE SERVED AS PRESIDENT OF THE ALLIAN-
CE OF POLES ABROAD (C.A.P.S.) SINCE 1936.

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THE YOUNG LAW STUDENT HELD HIS FIRST POLITICAL OFFICE IN
1920 WHEN HE WAS NAMED DELEGATE OF THE POLISH GOVERNMENT TO VILNO

(VILNA). HE SERVED AS A RESERVE OFFICER IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY
AS A YOUNG MAN BUT LATER WAS ACTIVE IN ORGANIZING A DEFENSE
OF POLAND IN THE WAR FOR INDEPENDENCE FROM THE SOVIET.

HE SERVED THREE TERMS AS MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
AND WAS MEMBER GOVERNOR OF VARIOUS POLISH PROVINCES BEFORE

HEADQUARTERS-BUREAU-FONE-31065.
COMING SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1)

AN ANSWER TO THE RUSSO-GERMAN RIDDLE

HOW CAN COMMUNISTS AND FASCISTS WORK TOGETHER?
BY EXCHANGING RUSSIAN RAW MATERIALS
FOR GERMAN TECHNICAL INDUSTRIAL SKILL

HAPPENINGS IN GERMAN CAPITAL
DISCLOSE NEW PACT AS A RETURN
TO CO-OPERATION OF THE PAST (1200)

OCT 1 1939

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE WHOLE WORLD HAS BEEN PUZZLED BY THE SUDDEN
FRIENDSHIP OF GERMANY AND RUSSIA, HOMES OF TWO CONFLICTING
IDEOLOGIES: FASCISM AND COMMUNISM. EVERYONE HAS BEEN ASKING
"WHY SHOULD THEY GET TOGETHER?" AND "HOW DO THEY EXPECT IT TO
LAST?" NOW, FROM BERLIN, COMES ONE ANSWER, WRITTEN BY LOUIS
P. LOCHNER, ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER WHO WON THE 1938
PULITZER PRIZE FOR HIS NEWS STUDIES OF ADOLF HITLER'S RISE TO
POWER. IN THE FOLLOWING STORY, LOCHNER READS SIGNS NOW APPEARING
IN THE GERMAN CAPITAL INDICATING THAT THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT
MEANS A RETURN TO A CO-OPERATIVE PLAN THAT HAS WORKED TO THE
ADVANTAGE OF BOTH NATIONS BEFORE--GERMAN TECHNICAL INDUSTRIAL
SKILL FOR RUSSIA, IN RETURN FOR RUSSIAN RAW MATERIALS FOR GERMANY.)

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

(ADVANCE)-BERLIN-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THE CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REICH IS SWARMING THESE DAYS WITH SOVIET RUSSIAN MILITARY MEN.

THE PRESENCE OF THESE OFFICERS MARKS OUTWARDLY THE GREAT CHANGE WHICH IS COMING ABOUT IN GERMAN-SOVIET RELATIONS. IT ALSO MARKS THE BEGINNING OF THE CLOSE COOPERATION PLANNED BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS MILITARILY, ECONOMICALLY, INDUSTRIALLY, AND, POSSIBLY, EVEN SOCIALLY.

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ONE OF THE HIGHER OFFICERS OF THE ARMY WHO AT THE SAME TIME HAS A HIGH RANK IN THE NAZI PARTY PUT IT THUS:

"IT IS FAR EASIER FOR NAZI GERMANY AND COMMUNIST RUSSIA TO GET TOGETHER AND FIND A COMMON BASIS THAN FOR THE NAZIS OR THE COMMUNISTS TO ALIGN THEMSELVES WITH DEMOCRACY."

WHEN HE WAS REMINDED THAT FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS WRITING IN THIS VEIN A YEAR OR MORE AGO WERE DENOUNCED BY GERMAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN, HE SAID BLANDLY: "OF COURSE, YOU WERE. THE ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA WAS FORCED ON US BY EVENTS, BUT NOW WE ARE DISCOVERING YOU CORRESPONDENTS WERE RIGHT."

WITH THE DEMARCATION LINE IN POLAND AGREED UPON BY RUSSIA AND GERMANY, MILITARY DELEGATIONS IN MOSCOW AND BERLIN ARE NOW MAPPING A FUTURE JOINT COURSE IN OTHER RESPECTS.

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY THAT A MILITARY ALLIANCE SIMILAR TO THE GERMAN-ITALIAN PACT IS ONE OBJECTIVE, IT WAS SAID.

MEANWHILE, BUSINESS AND TECHNICAL BODIES ARE PERFECTING

THEIR ORGANIZATIONS TO ENSURE FAR-FLUNG COOPERATION BETWEEN THE REICH AND THE SOVIET UNION IN THE FUTURE.

THE "RUSSIA COMMITTEE OF GERMAN INDUSTRY" HAS BEEN ORGANIZED FOR REGULATING BUSINESS RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA. MAJ. FRITZ TSCHUNKE, AN EXPERT ON RUSSIAN AFFAIRS, IS CHAIRMAN.

ONE OF HIS FIRST ACTS WAS TO INFORM GERMAN BUSINESS FIRMS ANXIOUS TO TRADE WITH RUSSIA THAT CERTAIN ARTICLES WERE SIMPLY NOT WANTED THERE AND CONSEQUENTLY IT WAS USELESS TO ATTEMPT TO SELL THEM.

HE EMPHASIZED THAT RUSSIA WAS NOT INTERESTED IN ARTICLES OF DAILY USE, BUT WANTED EQUIPMENT CALCULATED TO SPEED UP THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE SOVIET.

"THESE ARTICLES," HE SAID, "ESPECIALLY COMPRISE EQUIPMENT FOR FACTORIES AND PLANTS, MACHINES AND MACHINERY USED FOR TOOLS, PRODUCTS OF THE APPARATUS-BUILDING INDUSTRY, EQUIPMENT FOR THE OIL INDUSTRY, FOR THE CHEMICAL AND ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES, SHIPS, VEHICLES, TRANSPORT TRUCKS AND OTHER MEANS OF COMMUNICATION, MEASURING INSTRUMENTS, EQUIPMENT FOR LABORATORIES AND SPARE PARTS FOR ALL OF THE ABOVE NAMED."

ANOTHER GROUP OF MEN UPON WHOM SPECIAL DUTIES DEVOLVE IS THE SOCIETY OF GERMAN ENGINEERS.

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RUSSIA NEEDS TECHNICAL SKILL OF ALL SORTS. NOW THAT RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE COOLED, THERE IS A BETTER CHANCE THAN EVER FOR GERMAN TECHNICAL EXPERTS TO HELP EXPLOIT RUSSIA'S VAST RESERVOIRS OF RAW MATERIALS, MANY OF WHICH HARDLY HAVE BEEN TOUCHED.

GERMANY IS ESPECIALLY INTERESTED IN RUSSIAN NAPHTHA, OIL, LIMBER, GRAIN, COTTON, AND MANGANESE AND MANY OTHER ORES.

A GOVERNMENT SOURCE DISCLOSED THAT ALREADY 70 SHIPS WERE

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UNDER WAY FROM THE SOVIET BRINGING RAW MATERIALS TO GERMANY. GERMAN ENGINEERS LIKELY WILL SOON POUR INTO RUSSIA TO HELP INTRODUCE THE MOST MODERN MACHINERY FOR TAPPING THE RAW MATERIALS.

CONTRACTS EVEN NOW ARE BEING SIGNED FOR GERMAN EXPERTS TO "INSTALL PLANTS AND RENDER TECHNICAL HELP," AS MAJ. TSCHUNKE PUT IT, "IN CONNECTION WITH ORDERS PLACED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PRESENT GERMAN-RUSSIAN CREDIT AGREEMENT."

THESE EXPERTS WILL NOT ONLY INSTALL NEW EQUIPMENT BUT WILL REPLACE MANY PARTS IN PLANTS FURNISHED YEARS AGO BY GERMANY. ON ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT DIFFICULT RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES SOME PLANTS HAVE NOT HAD REPLACEMENTS IN YEARS. THIS APPLIES, FOR EXAMPLE, TO THE VAST POWER STATION AT MAGNETOGORSK WHICH WAS BUILT BY A GERMAN FIRM.

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ONE DIFFICULTY IS THE LACK OF EXPERTS ON BOTH SIDES WHO KNOW THE LANGUAGE OF THE OTHER. WITH CONTINUOUSLY BAD RELATIONS DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS, NEITHER COUNTRY HAS TAUGHT ITS YOUNG THE LANGUAGE OF THE OTHER. SPECIAL COURSES IN RUSSIAN ARE NOW A FEATURE IN GERMAN HIGH SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES.

REVIEWING THE PAST HISTORY OF GERMAN-RUSSIAN RELATIONS, OBSERVERS ARE STRUCK WITH THE FACT THAT TIME AND AGAIN THE TWO COUNTRIES HAVE HAD RATHER CLOSE TIES, BUT THESE HAVE BEEN SEVERED AGAIN WHENEVER RUSSIAN NATIONALISM OR SOME OTHER "ISM" BECAME ESPECIALLY MARKED.

DURING THE CZARIST PERIOD STRONG FAMILY TIES--THE LAST CZARINA WAS A GERMAN PRINCESS--OF THE ROYAL HOUSE ESTABLISHED GERMANS IN MANY POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE IN RUSSIA. THAT ENDED WITH THE WORLD WAR.

AT THE TIME OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, THE GERMAN "ARISTOCRACY" IN RUSSIA WAS SO STRONG THAT LEON TROTSKY STRESSED IT IN HIS WRITINGS. HITLER HAS CLAIMED THAT THE LEADERSHIP OF THESE GERMANS WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR RUSSIA'S GREATNESS.

AFTER THE SIGNING OF THE RAPALLO TREATY IN 1922, ANOTHER PERIOD OF RUSSIAN-GERMAN ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL COLLABORATION ENSUED. IT REACHED ITS PEAK DURING ABOUT THE FIVE YEARS DIRECTLY PRECEDING HITLER'S ASSUMPTION OF POWER IN 1933.

THEN TWO IDEOLOGIES APPARENTLY STOOD IN THE WAY OF BETTER RELATIONS--NAZISM AND BOLSHEVISM. IN NOVEMBER, 1936, RUSSIA AND GERMANY ALMOST CAME TO BLOWS OVER THE TRIALS OF FIVE GERMAN ENGINEERS IN RUSSIA ACCUSED OF SABOTAGE.

FEBRUARY, 1937, WITNESSED GREAT EXCITEMENT IN THE GERMAN PRESS OVER THE DETENTION WITHOUT TRIAL OF 23 GERMANS. EVEN AS LATE AS AUGUST, 1937 THERE WERE DIPLOMATIC GERMAN PROTESTS AT LENINGRAD AND MOSCOW OVER THE ARRESTS OF GERMANS.

THROUGHOUT THIS TIME, HOWEVER, RUSSIA PROMPTLY PAID ALL BILLS WHEN DUE.

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WITH IDEOLOGIES NO LONGER AN ISSUE, BOTH SIDES NOW LOOK CONFIDENTLY TO STEADY IMPROVEMENT OF RELATIONS.

GERMANY'S NEW FRIENDSHIP WITH RUSSIA CONSTITUTES ONE OF THE GREATEST ABOUT FACE ACTIONS IN GERMAN HISTORY. HITLER'S "MEIN KAMPF" DEVOTES MANY PAGES TO SHOWING WHY AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMAN AND RUSSIA WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

"IN THE VERY FACT OF CONCLUDING AN ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA THERE WOULD LIKE THE ORDER FOR THE NEXT WAR WHOSE END WOULD BE GERMANY'S

FINISH," HITLER WROTE IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

HE WARNED AGAINST ENCOURAGING ANYTHING THAT MIGHT HELP RUSSIA GROW STRONGER.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE, MOVED SEPT. 23).

G1249AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 1)

SHOULD WE SELL ARMS TO EUROPE?

AMERICANS ARGUE, AS IN 1914-17,

NEUTRAL'S ROLE IN WARRING WORLD

BY WILLIAM M. PINKERTON

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, SEPT. 30--(AP)--AS IN THE TRAGIC DAYS OF 1914-1917, STRONG VOICES ARE ARGUING WHETHER TO SELL AMERICAN ARMS TO EUROPE'S WARRIORS.

THE ISSUE HAS CHANGED: THEN AMERICANS FREELY SHIPPED ARMS TO FIGHTING NATIONS, AND A GROUP IN CONGRESS SOUGHT TO SHUT OFF THE FLOW. NOW THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS IS BARRED, AND THE ADMINISTRATION SEEKS TO LOOSEN THE BAN TO ALLOW SOME SALES ON A SORT OF CASH-AND-CARRY POLICY.

BUT A CHAIN OF MEN TIES THE AMERICA OF 1939 TO THE DAYS OF ITS LAST GREAT EFFORT TO SOLVE THE PUZZLE OF A NEUTRAL'S PLACE ON A WORLD CHECKER-BOARD OF WAR.

THE VOICES OF RUGGED VETERANS OF THOSE WORLD WAR DEBATES--MEN LIKE WILLIAM E. BORAH, IDAHO'S LION, AND HENRY FOUNTAIN ASHURST, ARIZONA'S WALKING DICTIONARY, AND WHITE-MANED GEORGE D. NORRIS OF NEBRASKA--MINGLE WITH THE WORDS OF MEN WHOSE FATHERS THEN MADE HISTORY.

IN THE SENATE NOW ARE THE SONS OF SUCH PRE-WAR TITANS AS HENRY CABOT LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS, "OLD BOB" LA FOLLETTE OF WISCONSIN AND CHAMP CLARK OF MISSOURI. HEARD, TOO, IS THE VOICE OF THE AVIATOR SON OF MINNESOTA'S REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES LINDBERGH.

EMBARGO TALK WAS OVERSHADOWED, 25 YEARS AGO AND AFTER, BY GREAT CONFLICT OVER THE PLAN FOR A GOVERNMENT-OWNED MERCHANT FLEET TO CARRY AMERICA'S CARGOES, AND LATER BY BITTER ARGUMENTS OVER EXPANDING ARMY AND NAVY. BUT THE ISSUE WAS LIVE ENOUGH TO KEEP FOREIGN DIPLOMATS UNEASY FOR MONTHS.

IN THE SULTRY WASHINGTON OF LATE SUMMER, 1914, REPRESENTATIVE TOWNER OF IOWA DECLARED TO A CONGRESS STUBBED BY THE WAR ABROAD THAT TO SHIP EVEN "FOOD AND CLOTHING" TO THE ALLIES WOULD BE "TO AID THEM IN THEIR GREAT STRUGGLE WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA." IF ONE SIDE, COMMANDING THE SEA, COULD RECEIVE AMERICAN GOODS--HE SAID--AMERICA WOULD BE INVITING "ENTANGLEMENT" IN EUROPE'S WAR.

SOME MONTHS LATER, STARKLY GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, A POWERFUL MEMBER OF THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE SENATE (LATER WARTIME LEADER OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE), OFFERED A BILL TO BAN THE SHIPMENT OF MUNITIONS TO WARRING NATIONS. FROM THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE CAME PROTESTS THAT SUCH AN EMBARGO WOULD BE "UNNEUTRAL."

SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN INFORMED THE BRITISH THAT CONGRESS WOULD NOT PASS THE EMBARGO, AND PRESIDENT WILSON MADE KNOWN TO LEADERS IN CONGRESS HIS JUDGMENT THAT "ANY ACTION LOOKING TO INTERFERENCE WITH THE RIGHT OF BELLIGERENTS TO BUY

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ARMS HERE" WOULD BE CONSTRUED ABROAD AS UNNEUTRAL. THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, COUNT JOHANN VON BERNSDORF, HAD ADMITTED THAT, UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW, A NEUTRAL WAS FREE TO SELL TO GERMANY'S ENEMIES.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, OCT. 1)

(ADVANCE) WASH--FIRST ADD PINKERTON'S "SHOULD WE SELL ARMS" X X X GERMANY'S ENEMIES. OCT 2 1939

AS THE NEW YEAR OF 1915 GOT UNDER WAY, SENATOR WILLIAM J. STONE, OF ST. LOUIS, BECAME CHAIRMAN OF THE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE. MOVED BY LETTERS FROM GERMAN SYMPATHIZERS, HE WROTE TO ASK BRYAN ABOUT "CHARLES" OF "PARTIALITY TO GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE AND RUSSIA AS AGAINST GERMANY AND AUSTRIA." AMONG 20 CHARGES HE LISTED: "NO INTERFERENCE WITH THE SALE TO GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, HORSES, UNIFORMS AND OTHER MUNITIONS OF WAR, ALTHOUGH SUCH SALES PROLONG THE WAR."

BRYAN REPLIED THAT GERMANY SOLD MUNITIONS TO BELLIGERENTS DURING THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR, AND SAID: "THERE IS NO POWER IN THE EXECUTIVE TO PREVENT THE SALE OF AMMUNITION TO THE BELLIGERENTS." THAT LEFT IT UP TO CONGRESS.

IN MARCH, ONE CONGRESS DIED, AND A NEW CONGRESS WAS BORN. NEW EMBARGO BILLS DROPPED INTO THE HOPPER.

REPRESENTATIVE RICHARD BARTHOLDT, A NATURALIZED GERMAN, ENDED A LONG CAREER IN THE LEGISLATIVE HALLS. BUT HE ALREADY WAS ACTIVE IN THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE UNION, ORGANIZED AT A NEUTRALITY CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON. IN THIS AND OTHER GROUPS, BOTH THOSE WHO SIDED WITH GERMANY AND THOSE WHO SAW IN EMBARGO THE HOPE OF

AMERICAN PEACE SOUGHT TO STOP THE ARMS TRADE.

IN JUNE, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, HAVING QUIT HIS POST AS SECRETARY OF STATE, SPOKE ON PEACE TO A GREAT CROWD IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ACCLAMATION DEMOUNCED THE MUNITIONS TRADE AS UNNEUTRAL IN THE NAME OF "ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND FRIENDS OF PEACE."

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR WAS WORRIED. MUNITIONS EXPORTS WERE INCREASING. AMERICANS IN GERMANY REPORTED A BITTERNESS AT AMERICAN BULLETS ALLEGEDLY DUG OUT OF DYING SONS AND BROTHERS.

"THE SITUATION IN THE PRESENT WAR DIFFERS FROM THAT OF ANY PREVIOUS WAR," READ A GERMAN MEMORANDUM OF APRIL 4; "THE UNITED STATES IS THE ONLY NEUTRAL NATION IN A POSITION TO FURNISH WAR MATERIALS. X X X IT CAN IN NO WAY BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRUE SPIRIT OF NEUTRALITY IF X X X AN ENTIRELY NEW INDUSTRY IS CREATED IN A NEUTRAL STATE, SUCH AS IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARMS INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES."

ROBERT LANSING, WHO HAD REPLACED BRYAN IN THE MANY-COLUMNED STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING, REPLIED THAT A NEUTRAL NATION COULD HARDLY BE EXPECTED "TO SIT IN JUDGMENT ON THE PROGRESS OF A WAR AND TO RESTRICT ITS COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH A BELLIGERENT WHOSE NAVAL SUCCESS PREVENTED THE NEUTRAL FROM TRADE WITH THE ENEMY." IN THE BOER WAR, HE ADDED, THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLICS WERE ISOLATED FROM OUTSIDE TRADE, BUT GERMANS CONTINUED TO SELL ARMS TO THE BRITISH.

AMERICAN ADVOCATES OF THE VIEW THAT MUNITIONS SALES TO EUROPE SHOULD STOP CONTINUED THEIR ATTACK.

EARLY IN 1916, SENATOR KENYON OF IOWA PRESENTED TO THE SENATE "A PETITION SIGNED BY 1,000,000 CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AGAINST THE EXPORTATION FROM THIS COUNTRY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR." KENYON AND HIS FRIENDS MANEUVERED THE RULES SO THAT THEY COULD DISCUSS THE PLEA.

HITCHCOCK READ TELEGRAMS FROM NEBRASKA GRAIN MEN DEMANDING THAT MUNITIONS SHIPMENTS BE STOPPED BECAUSE THEY WERE CLOGGING SHIPS THAT MIGHT CARRY GRAIN.

ASHURST, SOFTLY PROMPTED IN MID-SPEECH BY SENATOR CORE OF OKLAHOMA, INTONED: "LET US PRAY, MR. PRESIDENT, WHEN THE DAY OF RECKONING COMES, WE CAN TRUTHFULLY SAY TO THE OTHER POWERS

"THOU CANST NOT SAY I DID IT; NEVER SHAKE
THY GORY LOCKS AT ME."

MARTINE OF NEW JERSEY, SON OF A FRENCH FATHER AND A GERMAN MOTHER, DECLARED WITH PASSION: "MY SYMPATHIES ARE WITH HUMANITY. X X X I WILL NOT AID MY BROTHER IN THE SLAUGHTER OF HIS FELLOW MAN."

LA FOLLETTE CHARGED THAT "THE MONEY POWER IN AMERICA IS REAPING FABULOUS PROFITS."

BUT CLARKE OF ARKANSAS SUGGESTED THAT "NATIONS HAVE BUILT THEIR FOREIGN POLICIES AND OTHER RELATIONS TO US ON THE THEORY OF OUR PAST PRACTISE, AND NOW TO UNDERTAKE TO STOP IT AS A MERE COMMERCIAL QUESTION AT HOME WOULD NOT MEET THE QUESTION IN ITS ULTIMATE BOUNDARIES."

AND SENATOR ROBINSON ADDED THAT "IF WE ASSERT X X X THAT A NEUTRAL NATION CANNOT SELL ARMS TO A BELLIGERENT, THEN WE MUST EX-

PECT TO HAVE THAT DOCTRINE INVOKED AND APPLIED AGAINST US IN CASE WE SHOULD FIND OURSELVES COMPELLED TO COMBAT AN AGGRESSIVE ENEMY."

THE EMBARGO ADVOCATES KEPT UP THEIR CAMPAIGN, BUT IT WAS A LOSING FIGHT. ALREADY, PUBLIC RESENTMENT AGAINST ALLEGED ACTS OF GERMAN AGENTS IN THIS COUNTRY, AND "INCIDENTS" LIKE THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA, WORKED AGAINST THE GERMAN VIEW. LITTLE MORE THAN A YEAR AFTER THE SENATE DEBATE, THE UNITED STATES ITSELF WAS AT WAR.

OCT 2 1939

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE--SENT SEPT. 25)

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